HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 169— BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 19 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 July	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th July	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa
20th ,,	BABALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru ..	19th July	30th July
Shinko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrende value in case the wife pre-deceases. Twelv months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers or First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundor	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Kasur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Lyallapur	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Ludhiana	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Meerut City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Multan City	Quetta
Calcutta	Montgomery	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Okara (Dist.)	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Peshawar Cant	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Peshawar City.	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Patiala	Simla
Gojra	Quetta	Srinagar
Habzabad	Rawalpindi	
Hoshiarpur	Sangla Hill	
Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha	
Jhelum City	Sialkot City	
Karachi	Simla	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Amrutanjan
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA;
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Required a registered MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, with a knowledge of public health and photography to prepare magic lantern slides and to give popular lectures on public health. Payment will be made according to the number of slides prepared and lectures given. Applications to be sent on the Forms which will on request be supplied at the Office of the undersigned. J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association. Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, Bombay.
A 29026.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER for Small Silk Weaving Factory in Bombay well versed in artificial silk work. One knowing dyeing will be given preference. He must state salary, without which application will not be considered. Apply Box No. 2005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS to canvas orders for advertisements for a high class weekly Journal of S. India Liberful Commission allowed to bonafide Agents. MANAGER, THE SWABHIMANI, CANNANORE.
A R343

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R335

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

7 LBS. English Rosy PEACHES, nectarines or Plums Rs. 8/, 5 lbs. seedless GRAPES Rs. 6/8/, Sample box 8 dry fruits 8 lbs net Rs. 7/8/, German scientific packing. Extra fine quality guaranteed Delivery free. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta, Teleg. "Peach."
F 346

EXCELLENT FAMOUS GARDEN FRUITS.—Bombay mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 12 per 100, Langra mangoes Rs. 16 per 100. KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractor, Saharanpur.
334

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.
T R322

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO SUCCESS lies in publicity through the surest Medium.—This you can by going in for a space in the KRISHNA NUMBER that comes off on 20th August, 1927, because it is sure to be welcomed by two lacs of anxious eyes. Just mark the time is so short. Hurry up to secure berth for you. GENERAL MANAGER, "The Daily Tej," Delhi.
L 29029

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND WHIPPET, the leader of light car values. Five-Seater Tourer, Sedan and Roadster models in stock. Overland and Willys-Knight Spare Parts for all models G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road: Workshops and Service Station, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.
JA 29024

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.
M R344

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Sudama House," 31, Sprott, Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1927, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1927.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointments of Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji and Mr. Naoroji Bapuji Saklatvala, C.I.E., as Directors of the Company.
4th. To elect two Directors in place of these who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th July 1927 to SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1927.
29027

THE ARAKAN LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

WHEREAS the Liquidators of the above Company have declared from time to time dividends payable to the registered shareholders of the Company making in all a return of Rs. 100/- per share of which due notice has been given and WHEREAS certain registered shareholders have failed to apply for payment of such dividends or some of them and such unpaid dividends are lying in the hands of the Liquidators NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the persons entitled to such unpaid dividends send in their claims thereto forthwith to the said Liquidators and such claims reach the Liquidators aforesaid at their Office at Nos. 6 and 7 Clive Street, Calcutta, on or before the 31st day of August, 1927, the said Liquidators will without further notice apply to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for directions as to the disposal of such unclaimed dividends and for such other directions in the matter as the said Court shall think fit to make.

Any person applying as aforesaid must send to the said Liquidators the scrip for the shares in respect of which he claims and such other evidence of title as the said Liquidators may require.

Calcutta, dated the 15th day of July, 1927.

F. G. ROBERTS,
For Self and Co.-liquidator.
29031

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF, SECRETARY.
Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June, 1927.
28957

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LADY DOCTOR or LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Zenana Municipal Hospital, Bannu. Pay according to qualifications with a minimum of Rs. 275/- and a maximum of Rs. 500/- a month. Free furnished quarters. Benefit of General Provident Fund. Leave according to Fundamental Rules. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, religion, nationality and experience, etc., to be addressed to the PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, BANNU.
28997

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Chapsi" Terrace, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and handsome made specially by Wimbridge and Roberts, such as, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and platedware, fancy ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, electric lights and fans, rich carpets, sweet tone phonograph with records, sweet tone cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, roll top writing table, reclining sofas, ice-box by Army and Navy, fancy screens, hat stand, wall and table clocks, electric lights and fans, cabinet sofas, rich corner cabinets, water filters, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT VADVANI NEAR KANDIVALI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed by the Consent Decretal order of reference to the Commissioner dated 9th September, 1922, in Suit No. 2592 of 1922 and with the consent of the 1st and 2nd mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following property—

All that the undivided moiety or equal half share in all that piece of varkas land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing therein situate in the village of Vadwan Pot Tukdi Bandra Tarf Malad Taluka South Salsette admeasuring about 19 acres 13-3/4 gunthas bearing Entry Nos. 6. 12|14, 25, 28|29, 31|32, Survey Nos. 5, 9, 12. 13, 15|16, Pot Nos. 4 6|8, 1, Cess Rs. 47-4-6 and bounded on the East by the property of Keshavlal Kashilal, on the West by boundary land of Malad, and by land bearing Survey No. 11, on the North by a tank and by land bearing Survey Nos. 5 and 12 and on the South by the boundary land bearing Survey Nos. 9 and 11 and by the boundary land of Malad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THACORDWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1927, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time) sell by public auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the First Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of Oosman Latiff (now an Insolvent) the undermentioned property under the Power-of-Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of April 1926 and made between the said Oosman Latiff of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part:—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure but redeemed from the cess payable thereon admeasuring about eighty-nine square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 45 New No. 299 Old Survey No. 111 New Survey No. 8092 and Cadastral Survey No. 2181 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4120 Street Nos. 37 and 39 and all which premises are situate at the South side of Thakurdwar Road and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonjee Pallonjee Gujrathi on the West by the property formerly of Kaikhushru Meherwan Irani on the North by the said Thakurdwar Road and on the South by a sweeper's passage and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Second Mortgagee.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NANABHOY LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Netherlands Trading Society, the mortgagees and an account and risk of the mortgagor Hiralal Bhaidas Shroff, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by public auction at 1.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhoy Lane admeasuring about 183 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 164, New No. 5014, Old Survey Nos. 1139/40, New Survey No. 9411, Cadastral No. 120 (Fort division) and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1653 Street No. 35 and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jivanjee Mistry on the west by the property of Byramjee Kharsedjee Kotwal on the north by Cama Street or Nanabhoy Lane and on the South by the property of Ismail Hasham.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the mortgagees or the undersigned.

BENNETT, & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Adapted from Jeffrey Farnol's Most Famous Novel
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL Opera House

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The "Khilafat Daily" writes:—
As has already been published in our yesterday's issue the college and the school of Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) of Delhi will reopen on the 1st of August. The Jamia is the only institution which imparts education to Muslim youths on sound national lines. Indian Musalmans are not unaware of the great services that this institution has rendered to the national cause in its short life especially for the last two years—from the time of its removal from Aligarh to Delhi—the Jamia has concentrated its attention on merely educational activities, and we are glad to note that it has been progressing satisfactorily There were not even a hundred students in 1925-26 but now there are about 200. The Jamia provides primary as well as higher education upto the degree class, the medium of instruction is Urdu. There are very good boarding and lodging arrangements for students who come from other parts of the country. Moreover the expenses are comparatively less than in other institutions and great efforts are made to create religious and national feeling in the students. The Jamia is not yet free from its financial difficulties and it is the duty of Indian Mussalmans to help this institution. But on the occasion of this new academic year the most fitting help that the Mussalmans can give will be to send their boys in large numbers to the Jamia. We hope this new year will bring further means to this growing national institution and Indian Mussalmans will do their best to help it and to encourage the enthusiastic young men who have taken up this cause of National Education.

BANDRA'S MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

ADOPTION OF HEALTH MEASURES.

The administration report for the year 1926-27 approved at yesterday's meeting depicts a year of steady progress in matters of finance in civic development and the population.

The report is a detailed compilation of statistics and opens up with a comparison of the year's income and expenditure with that of the previous year.

The receipts apparently show a fall when compared with the last year, but after adissection of the non-recurring items amounting to Rs. 29,290 from this head, there remains an increase of Rs. 10,292. The decrease in expenditure of Rs. 7,024 is accounted for by the capital outlay last year on the laying of water mains and the construction of the Maternity Ward.

OVERDUE DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the city is well nigh overdue and the Municipality in consultation with the Government Engineers are seriously contemplating a scheme. It is high time the present anti-diluvian methods of removing sullage and wastewater is done away with. The treatment of cesspools with "pesterine" is being carried out liberally with good results. The absence of sufficient public latrines is a glaring deficiency. However a provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made this year for the purpose.

HEALTH WELFARE.

The Municipality are to be commended for the solicitude of the poorer classes by appointing a Lady Health visitor who carries maternity relief to the very doors of the needy and poor. The Sir Cawasji J. Readymoney dispensary and the Bhaba Hospital under the efficient control of Dr. D'Silva has progressed by leaps and bounds. The number of patients attended to, rose by 1373 over last year and the Civil Surgeon in his inspection reports says "the utility of the Hospital has considerably increased since the addition of a Maternity block which is already being freely used by the public."

LIBERAL FRANCHISE.

The city Fathers have been liberal in granting franchise; for henceforth persons paying any tax to the Municipality or paying a monthly rental of Re 1 are entitled to vote. Further an additional elected seat was created whilst the nominated members were reduced from 5 to 4.

The importations of unwholesome food and especially milk has been occupying the attention of the authorities and severe measures have been taken. During the year 30lbs of meat, 32lbs. of fish, 25 seers of sweetmeat, and 37 maunds of bad milk were destroyed.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS.

IRAQ'S EDUCATION SECRETARY TO RESIGN

The general secretary of the Education Department of the Mesopotamian Government has finally decided to resign at the end of this academic year.

CHANGE IN MINISTRY.

It is expected that important changes will take place in the Mesopotamian Ministry. Probably three men from the 'Hizbu-Sheib' will be taken into the Ministry. One of these three will be Mazahim Bey Albaja the present Mesopotamian Consul in London.

CONSTITUTION FOR TRANS-JORDANIA.

It is learned from Hasan Khalid Pasha, President of Transjordanian Government, that the treaty and constitution have been sent to London for final confirmation. About a month after, council elections will take place. These elections will require about three months time and the first session of the Council will be held in November. The president has declared that the treaty contains everything that Transjordania requires.

HUDI HANUM'S VISIT TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Hudi Hanum Shuaravi, a leader of women's movement in Egypt, is going to France with her son Mohamed Bey Shuaravi. After spending the summer season at different places in Europe she will proceed to the United States to see her daughter the wife of Mahmud Sami Pasha, the Egyptian Consul in America.

EGYPTIANS' PROTEST.

The Egyptian people are not satisfied with the policy adopted by their government of observing secrecy with regard to the discussions now going on between Egypt and Britain. They are raising protests against this and are condemning the government for not having consulted the Egyptian parliament before starting the discussions.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Western India Life Insurance Company of Satara, started in 1913, has achieved success in a short period of its standing, which can easily be perceived from its annual report for the year ending 1926, under review. The Company's Life Assurance Fund stands at Rs. 10,64,992, as against Rs. 7,87,861 for 1925, its premium income being of Rs. 3,76,457 as against Rs. 3,22,821 of the last year. The total income stands at Rs. 4,31,027 as against Rs. 3,62,144 of the last year. Besides the life assurance fund mentioned above, the Company has set aside a sum of Rs. 51,503 as Reserves. The Company's total business in force at the end of the year 1926 stand at about Rs. 75,00,000. The most noteworthy feature of the Western India is the lapse ratio 3·4 which is one of the lowest. There has been substantial appreciation of Rs. 1,40,578 in the value of the investments held by the Western India.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

ERICANS:—N. Y.:—Firm on forecast of unfavourable weather. General buying. Futures 31 to 34 points higher.

AL:—General long Liquidation. Weak Liverpool—closed weak.

VATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the owing cables:—
. Y.: October highest 18.55, lowest 0 (10-13 a.m.). Extensive long liquida-

iverpool: Continued buying lack of rings. Light rains Georgia, Mississippi Arkansas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received following cable from Liverpool:—
ore rains. Bollweevil complaints.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: he American markets have experienced rther sharp advance due to unfavour- weather.

hilst we may get a temporary reaction, ntinuance of bad weather would cause higher prices.

e advise our friends to take part profit heir purchases with a view to replacing on any reactions.

essrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. e under date 16th inst. as under:—
Market advanced on unfavourable her forecast for Sunday, and general nd."

essrs. Vurdhman & Co. have received following cable from their New York nts Messrs. Harris Irby and Vose:—
Cotton recent advance not due adverse conditions but to scarcity sellers period al hedges will soon furnish sales in me period unless unusually unfavour- crop conditions arise believe sales nt levels eventually profitable—Har-

verpool, dated the 10th inst.
spinners takings so far this season 17,656,000 bales."
Market influenced principally by con- ed rain East Belt helping weevil."

AMERICAN:

n Saturday the New York futures mar- ruled steady and closed strong at a her rise. Forecast of weather for day being unfavourable there was y general buying. The demand was tly supplied by extensive long liquida- . Futures closed 31 to 34 points higher spot cotton 30 points up to 18.35c.

he New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 25 to 28 points spot cotton 17.55c. an improvement 30 points.

he Liverpool futures market opened ly at rise of 15 points but improved on rts of further rains and complaints of evil. The close was firm at a rise to 25 points. Spot cotton prices improved 18 points to 9.83d. per lb. with sales of spot cotton 6,000 bales.

The aggressive bulls have had their innings during the last week in pushing up the prices to higher levels. The weather reports on the whole were favourable and with extensive short covering, the technical situation of the market is rendered weak.

The World's Spinners takings during the last week were small at a figure of 199,000 bales against 305,000 bales during the previous week.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 18.

Despite a further rise of 31 points in New York futures, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 368/8 for Apl/May Broach. There was heavy general long liquidation which resulted into weakness—The decline was helped by weaker Liverpool advices. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	354	354	348/12	349
Apl/May	368/8	368/8	362/12	363
Oomra				
July	347	347	343	343
Dec/Jan	351	351	348	348
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	318/8	318/8	315	315

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 18.

Liverpool was due to open 7 points higher, but it opened 7 points lower. Liverpool was again easier at a decline of 14 joints. Local market ruled very weak despite scattered buying. The close was weak.

Broach				
July/Aug	348	349	347/8	347/8
Apl/May	362	363	361/8	361/8
Oomra				
July	342	342/8	342	342
Dec/Jan	343/8	343/8	343	343
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	314	314	313/8	313/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 18.

Sampin market closed this morning as under.—

	Yen.
July	229.00+.2.00
October	237.50+.2.50
January	240.00+.2.30

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 18.

	To-day	Total
Broach F. G. M. G.	200	10,000
Oomra Fine M. G.	300	2,600

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 18.

engal Dec/Jan				315
Broach				362
roach				349
mra				347
mra				342
ngal	335	329	322	314
/P.	331	325	318	310
ajputana	335	329	322	311
oach	364	360	354	349
/D.	371	367	361	355
/A.	374	367	360	351
/V.	364	361	356	351
holera	358	355	350	345
alajin	364	360	355	350
rat	424	420	416	
vsari	434	430	426	
ra No. 3				
356	352	348	342	
No. 1				
368	364	360	354	
P. No. 2.				
362	358	354	348	
ndesh				
352	348	344	338	
hia				
349	345	341	335	
mptah		385	381	377

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 18

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
gal Superfine	M. G.		325/28
Fine	320/23 Nov. + 25	Dec. + 16	
F. G.	„		313/15
-Punjab Fine	„		320/22
„ F. G.	„		310/13
dha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	365	68
pur	365-68 Nov. + 34/	Dec + 23	
tmal	„		362-63
	362-63 Nov + 25/6	De + 14/5	
aoti			355-58
ngaon-Akola	355/58 Nov + 18/9	Dec + 9	
kapur	„		353-55
ndesh	353/55 Nov. + 11	Dec. + 1	
his	Fine 348/50 Nov. — 1	Dec. — 1/5	
ded/Purna	Best Quality	„	353-55
a	Average	„	347/50
bhani/Sailu	„	„	345/47
ore/Ujjain	„	„	350/52
wah Sanavad		„	350/52
ch Fine	M.G.,		365/67
	F.G.,		350/55
terns Good	MG		352-52
	HG.	„	
bodia Fine	M G		385/95
aj/Sangli	F.G. M G		365/68
apta	F.G.M.G.		365/68
olera			..
di/Viramgam			..

DAILY COTTON STATISTIC.

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.		Bombay, July 18 Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,13,615	2,90,787
Central India	107	3,02,3 7	3,73,980
Barsi and Nagar		2,01,767	2,21,731
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,800	74,028
Berar		5,68,850	4,74,132
Central Provinces	36	2,27,778	2,45,732
Total Oomras..	143	16,83,206	16,80,390
Dholera	637	2,02,498	2,79,539
N.W. Provinces ..		58,124	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	75	58,235	1,10,055
Sind-Punjab ..	30	1,16,115	2,03,321
Broach		2,37,960	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar	1808	1,33,187	1,44752
Westerns-Northerns	458	67,558	98,454
Cocoanada ..		407	2 684
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1	37,757	60,153
Persian	40	4,476	4,394
American.. ..		3,42,629	17,257
Egyptian and African		84,372	76,621
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	3,272	30,25,806	32,12,523

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 14th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,343	3,69,028	5,18,801
Japan & China	1260	14,43 640	17,03,755
Coast Ports ..		23,510	22,804
Up-country by Rail		1,45,281	96,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7,375	82,305
Total	2603	19,88,834	24,28,377

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 18.

100	Ozaburin & Co.	Darwa	352
100	Do.	Pandurna	356
100	G. V. Lanke & Co.	Jaipur	316
200	Japan T & Co.	Berar	346
200	Do.	Nanded	350
200	A. Damodar & Co.	Bengal	326/328
200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Muthia	335
200	Ralli Bros.	Broach	358/360
200	Volkart Bros	Broach	360/362

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 18.

There was wider fluctuation in Silver to-day both ways. Prices after opening at Rs. 56/6. touched highest 59/7 and lowest 59/3/6 but close practically unchanged with opening rates. The tone was steady.

Ready			59 5	0
Ashad	59/6	59/7	59/3/6	59/6
Shravan	59/8	59/8	59/5	58 8
Bhadrwa	59/7	59/7	59/4	59/7

Shanghai Exchange opened 2/7 closed 2/7 1/16.

London Tone:—Not sufficient silver at lower rate but market not strong at the quotation. Nothing doing. India and China were buyers at lower rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 18.

The market ruled quiet but steady.

Ready	21 8 3
Ashad	21 7 6
Shravan	21 8 3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 992.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126-1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.92.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.44 3/4.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Dull Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 18.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 month to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, July 16.

Receipts from 1st September to 14th July	30,19,148
Same time last season	32,07,476

Exports from 1st Sept. to 14th July

	1926/27	1925/26
United Kingdom	21,354	47,708
Continent	3,46,948	4,69,643
China	1,83,162	3,71,923
Japan	12,60,478	13,36,832
Coast Ports	23,510	22,504
U. S. A.	726	1,450
Total	18,36,178	22,50,060

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1926 to 14th July 1927	1,45,281
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 14th July 1927	8,38,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th July 1927	6,19,598

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 16.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Weed Ending. Bales.
Total in Sight	19,047,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	429,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	146,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	2,692,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	423,000
Total Sales	60,000
East Indian Cotton Sale	400
East Indian Cotton Stock	13,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	3,300
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	100
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	33000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat	148,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	199,000

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

In District Treasuries balance on 31st March, 1927, 3,26,27; 30th April, 1927, 2,44,10; 31st May, 1927, 2,28,66; 30th June 1927, 2,35,21.

With the Imperial Bank of India, balance on 31st March, 1927, 24,61,00; 30th April 1927, 14,53,54; 31st May, 1927, 11,86,10; 30th June, 1927 9,81,28.

Total balance on 31st March, 1927 27,87,87 30th April, 1927, 16,97,64; 31st May 1927, 14,14,76; 30th June, 1927 12,16,49.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 18.

The market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Linseed Sept.	11 1 3
Linseed May	11 2 6
Wheat Sept	7 15 3
Wheat May	7 15 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 18.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th inst

Wheat	5,162	cwts.
Linseed	1,315	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	69	,,
Poppyseeds	15	,,
Groundnuts	2,407	,,
Castorseed	846	,,
Rice	1,618	,,
Myrabollams	293	,,
Cottonseed	3,483	,,
Mowraseed	89	,,
Gram	117	,,
Joowar	1,584	,,
Barley	235	,,
Bajree	515	,,
Coal	4,387	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), July 16.

Wheat Bhadon	4 11 0
Wheat Asuj	4 13 6
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Barley Asuj	3 6 9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	7 14 3
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 3
READY.	
Wheat	4 7 6 to 4 14 0
Gram	3 11 0 to 3 14 0
Barley	3 2 0
Rapeseed	7 12 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseeds	3 15 0
Oil of Rapeseeds	19 4 0
Market Arrival.—	
Wheat	1,000 mds.
Gram	600 mds.
Barley	250 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 18.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 47/14/0, lowest Rs. 47/8/0, closing Rs. 47/12/0.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/0, closing Rs. 4/6/3.

Groundnut Seeds July opening Rs. 59/6, closing Rs. 59/6/0.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 54/6/0, highest 55, lowest 54/3/0, closing Rs. 54/12/0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 18.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Nizam" Sh. 14/4 1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 14/5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/7 1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.
Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

(Continued from Column 6)

Bombay Cotton			347	8
Bombay Dyeing	931 4	935 931 4	933	12
Century ..			426	4
Central India			533	12
Colaba Land			142	8
Crescent			215	
Edward Sassoon				
Fazulbhoy	921 4,	922 8, 918 12	921	4
Finlays			146	4
Globe			30	8
Gokak			133	12
Indian Bleaching..			237	8
Indore Malwa			382	8
Kohinoor			1240	
Madhowjee			125	
Mathuradas			80	
Meyer Sassoon			92	8
Mysore			126	4
New Great			316	4
Pabany			240	
Phoenix			397	9
Simplex .. .			182	8
Swadeshi			518	12
Swan Mills			100	
Tata Mills			100	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77 8	9
Govt. Paper 3 per cent.			108	8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A STEADY DAY.

Bombay, July 18.

MILL SHARES:— **July 16.**

There was a steady support to-day in Cotton Mill Shares. Bombay Dyeings, Fazal and Pearl were in demand. At the advance there was little liquidation. The tone was steady at the close.

TATA IRONS:—

There was more enquiry in these Shares with a small recovery in values. There was better good demand for Ordinary Shares which presented a healthy undertone.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Hydros ruled steady but in the later trading prices ruled quiet. Cement Shares were in good demand. Alcocks and Scindia Shares were in better demand.

SECURITIES—

The market ruled dull and neglected. There was absence of buyers and prices were slightly easier on scattered selling.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs. as
Bank of India ..	50	22	80
Baroda	50	4	8½
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	62½
Central	25	1-4	29 8
Eastern ..	£5.g	9 p.c.	82 8
Imperial ..	500	40	1457 8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	358 12
Union	5	0	3⅞
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		27
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25 12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	182 8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	540
Katni Cement D.	10	..	110
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 8
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	51 12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	877 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	102
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88½
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Sachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	99
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	141½
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150 0
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	77½
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	203 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	250
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	15 7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78½
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837½
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	146 4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	2-8	70
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104
Surat Electricity	100	..	50
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1072 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	1000
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	566 4
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	857½
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press ..			430
Akbari ..	500	..	125
Fort	475	..	315
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	200
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	250
New Berar ..	500	7	800
New East India	1,000	9	980
New Mofussil P.	400	5	600
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	570
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	536
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	280
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	24½
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	658 12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8 193	12 Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9 7
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	86
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6 ⅛
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170
Jost Engineering	100	10	130
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	690
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	50 4
6Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	141
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	137 8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			46 8
Thacker ..	50	.	193 2 Prem
Telephone ..	50	Nil	40 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	60	228	1200
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5 2
Jupiter			5 8
New India ..	25	..	24 6
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1900

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/5/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/8 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.

Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	402	8
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	220	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	347½	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	935	
Bombay Dyeing Pearl	581 4,	585 578	12 582	8
etc.	250	25	233	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	295	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	426	4
Central India O.	100	16	535	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	480	
Ceylon	100	..	60	
Colaba Land			142	8
Mill	100	6		
Crescent ..	100	4	215	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	210	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	720	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	237	8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	133	12
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	15	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	45	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	926	4
Finlay	1,000	..	146	4
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	133	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1: 50	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	237	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	383	12
Jumashed O.	250	..	70	
Jitatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	95	
Kalachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1245	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6400	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	17	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	125	
Madras United ..	250	15	477½	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1750	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	125	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	316	4
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	15	
Pearl	250	8	582	8
Phoenix	100	10	397	8
Premier..	100	..	11	4
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	13⅛	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	70	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100	..	182	8
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	518	12
Swan	100	..	160	
Tata Mill O. ..	5	..	33	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	281	
Vishnu P.	500	35	575	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			407 8

(Continued in Column 3

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION FORMS IN BAY

SIMLA, July 18.

A depression is forming in the Bay, off the Orissa coast, and the depression over the North West Frontier Provinces yesterday has filled up rapidly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces East, Kumaon and Punjab Hills, Punab East and North, Konkan, Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces West, Central India East, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Hyderabad South, Coorg Madras South-east, Madras Deccan and Madras coast north.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Punjab South-west and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Amherst one and a half inches; Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar one and a half; Shillong one; Darbhanga two; Patna five; Allahabad one and a half; Bahraich one; Jhansi one and a half; Meerut three quarters; Dehra Dun one; Mussoore three; Chakrata two; Simla one and a half; Dharampur two; Murree a half; Ambala three quarters; Multan one; Bikaner three quarters; Mount Abu a half; Raipur three quarters; Raichur one; Mercara four and Cochin and Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—Increase in South Bengal, Orissa and central parts of the country and decrease in the Punjab and West United Provinces.

Earthquake report:—A slight local earthquake shock was recorded by the Simla seismograph at four hours nine minutes on Monday 18th July 1927.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

18th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.20	44.14	34 17	31 51
Fort ..	0.06	49.68	37 01	42 21
J. J. Hospital ..	0.10	40.80	35 14	38 04

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Monday, the 18th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0.30	—0.14
Multan ..	0.89	1.55	0
Rawalpindi ..	..	2.77	—3.37
Lahore ..	0.08	3.06	—1.73
Hissar ..	0.20	3.44	—0.21
Ambala ..	0.70	11.46	+3.29
Delhi ..	0.34	6.52	—1.56
Agra ..	0.15	5.33	—2.24
Mainpuri ..	..	..	..
Jhansi ..	1.54	12.80	+1.36
Cawnpore ..	0.19	12.79	+4.12
Allahabad ..	1.71	13.17	+2.26
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.7
Karachi ..	..	2.08	—0.41
Bikaner ..	0.85	1.65	—1.58
Ajmer ..	0.09	1.63	—4.8
Jaipur ..	..	2.21	—4.92
Kotah ..	..	3.29	—6.08
Mount Abu ..	0.65	14.37	—2.10
Bhuj ..	0.05	5.74	+0.40
Dwarka ..	..	..	..
Veraval ..	0.11	7.13	—0.36
Rajkot ..	..	12.00	+1.21
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	6.60	—1.0
Surat ..	0.07	18.01	+0.25
Ahmedabad ..	0.39	15.41	+4.79
Deesa ..	0.26	5.82	—1.34
Neemuch ..	0.05	3.87	—5.27
Indore ..	..	8.05	—3.45
Jubbulpore ..	..	12.87	—4.21
Saugor ..	0.30	12.22	—2.21
Hoshangabad ..	..	14.04	—6.53
Khandwa ..	..	20.45	+10.18
Akola ..	..	12.78	+1.77
Amraoti ..	..	23.23	+11.25
Nagpur ..	0.16	26.16	+8.81
Chanda ..	0.11	33.39	+15.88
Raipur ..	0.77	18.36	+1.73
Bombay ..	0.20	44.14	+9.27
Ratnagiri ..	0.06	42.65	—6.48
Marmagoa ..	0.02	40.37	—8.21
Karwar ..	0.32	60.95	+0.43
Malegaon ..	..	9.34	+2.19
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.02	+1.93
Poona ..	..	8.48	—0.27
Sholapur ..	..	7.01	—0.24
Bijapur ..	..	..	..
Belgaum ..	0.10	16.05	—1.07
Aurangabad ..	..	16.51	+7.71
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	14.68	+3.67
Hyderabad ..	0.06	10.78	+2.66
Mangalore ..	0.03	75.68	+15.22
Calicut ..	0.24	57.72	+5.87
Cochin ..	1.24	44.46	+2.15
Trivandrum ..	0.96	18.73	+0.75
Colombo ..	0.01	10.57	—0.84
Masulipatam ..	0.51	10.67	+2.32
Bellary ..	0.06	4.21	+1.37
Cuddapah ..	0.07	7.40	+2.15
Madras ..	0.10	4.69	+0.66
Bangalore ..	0.04	5.43	+0.05
Coimbatore ..	..	2.32	—0.19
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.75
Negapatam ..	0.46	2.13	—0.20

DAILY WEATHER REPORT
FOR THE 18th JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Monday, the 18th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.89" of rain, Ambala 0.70", Hissar 0.20" and Delhi 0.34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in the east of the province and the minimum in the southwest. The thermometer rose yesterday to 104 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.15" of rain, Jhansi 1.54", Cawnpore 0.19" and Allahabad 1.71". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme west of the area. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.85" of rain and Mount Abu 0.65". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in west Rajputana and locally in east Rajputana. Temperature was below normal in the former area and almost as usual elsewhere. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 105 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.11" of rain, Deesa 0.26" and Ahmedabad 0.36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Deesa, where the maximum alone was below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.30" of rain, Nagpur 0.16", Chanda 0.11" and Raipur 0.77". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in the east Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in the central parts of the province; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20" of rain and Karwar 0.32". Skies are heavly clouded over the north of the area and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.5 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 78 4 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Sholapur, where the maximum alone was above normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in northwest India and on the west coast of the Peninsula and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces the Konkan, and Malabar and local in rajputana, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathi a war, the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 0.24" at Calicut, 1.24" at Cochin 0.96" at Trivandrum, 0.51" at Masulipatam, 0.10" at Madras and 0.46" at Negapatam.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab and the United Provinces and to extend in the Bombay Deccan.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.740 inches (.068 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.669 inches (.053 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.059.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (2.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 27 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10/ 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0,20 inches.

Total rainfall during the months 11,92 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.21 inches.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
July, 18

		Per lb Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	„	0 12 0
Century	„	0 11 9
Jacob	„	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 9
Apollo	„	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill ..	..Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0 15 3
Phoenix	„	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)		No. 5202/5303
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mili	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand) ..	..per lb.	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spriug (Balance) ..	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur ..	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla ..	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji ..	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	7 10 0
Hindustan ..	„	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	1 1 0
777 Crescent ..	„	2 4 0
Apollo David ..	„	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	..per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

DAUDET HOAX: AN ARREST.

SEQUEL TO POLICE RAID ON NEWSPAPER.

TELEPHONE MYSTERY

While M. Leon Daudet and M. Delest (the Royalist leaders who were released from prison as the result of a bogus telephone order) are still at large, the police in mail week arrested M. Maurice Pujo, assistant editor of the "Action Francaise," whom they hold responsible for the plot.

After a search of the offices of the "Action Francaise," where some mysterious telephone lines are said to have been discovered, M. Pujo was arrested at his home at noon.

He was still in bed when the police called. The police commissary, when told by Mme. Pujo that her husband was in his bedroom, and that she would go and fetch him, insisted on entering the bedroom at once.

"I know he has a telephone in his bedroom," he said, "and I do not want him to telephone."

BOND OF SECRECY.

M. Pujo, who has been questioned on two occasions by a magistrate, admitted he knew all about the mystery of last Saturday, but said he played no active part in the coup. He added that he could not reveal anything concerning the affair as he was bound by professional secrecy.—"Daily Chronicle."

NO INCONVENIENCE TO PASSENGERS

MR. A. D. SHETH ON VIRAMGAM CORDON

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C., Editor "Saurashtra," and President, Taluka Local Board, Dhandhuka, has issued a statement, in the course of which he says:—

I personally attended two trains at different timings, at Viramgam unnoticed by the authorities. Not a single passenger was even asked anything. On enquiries I learnt that in the beginning as definite instructions had not come, and as the men put on duty were all new to the work, everyone tried to do things as he understood best, and in consequence, some trouble due to misunderstanding arose. Now everything has settle down. And best of our men in Viramgam, in whom we can put reliance in matters national, were emphatic in informing me that there was absolutely no inconvenience whatsoever.

Conclusions of my investigations are as under:—

(1) There has been absolutely no inconvenience to passengers at any of the five stations now.

(2) Even that harassing excise inspection of the pre-cordon days has considerably slackened to the relief of passengers.

(3) Though constables are in evidence everywhere, nothing is being done by them; officers themselves handle the situation everywhere, which means a good deal of discretion and consequent relief.

(4) In the examination of goods and parcels, a good deal remains to be done still. That requires still greater clarification and definite procedure.

Anyway, I believe there is nothing whatsoever to complain against the working of the Cordon, so far as the passengers are concerned, greater attention deserves to be paid by authorities to arrange working with regard to goods and parcels.—Free Press.

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CO-WORKERS are invited to join.

This is your Club,—established to aid you in progress and prosperity. Be loyal to your present job if it is the right work in the right kind of concern. But if you have none, or if a change would be of benefit write to us, stating:—

JOB YOU SEEK, OR THE POSITION YOU CAN FILL,

Age,
Qualification,
Experience,
Certificates or references.

MIND THERE IS NO CHARGE OR OBLIGATION. You can always address.

Positions Wanted for:—

Accountants,
Junior Clerks,
Stenographers,
Salesmen,
Compounders,
Typists,
Clerks,
School Teachers,
Insurance Canvassers,
Press Operators,
Motor Drivers,
Brokers,
Cooks,
etc. etc. etc.

"CHRONICLE" is the **first** and **only** paper in India offering a service of this kind, without any charge or obligation.

SECRETARY:—
Links Club, - - - - Chronicle Office, BOMBAY

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

RIGHT TO PERMANENCY DENIED.

"The men in your employ who may have put in," writes Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union to the management, "long and faithful services are denied the well-deserved right of being taken as permanent men even after 15 and 25 years of long and faithful service; and it is but a pretence to say that the Port Trust works are only temporary. That the men should be given the benefits of permanency is what is demanded by him on behalf of the Union in the course of a communication to the Port Trust in which he continues:—

"In your workshops at Mazgaon, you have about 700 men working, these men are distributed in the following shops:—

4. Moulding Shop.
2. Coppersmith Shop,
3. Carpenter Shop,
z4. Moulding Shop,
5. Boilermaker Shop,
6. Blacksmith Shop.

The men have put in variops periods of services ranging from 5 to 25 and even more, yet these men are reckoned to be only temporary. The consequence is that the men are denied all the benefits resulting from being permanent which they have a right to expect. In every kind of service, a man is temporary only as long as he puts in a short period of service to finish a particular kind of work while your works are a regularly well-established concern where for years past work has come and where it is still coming. Now that the workshop is a permanent institution why should the men who have given their best in bringing about that result, be denied the right of being recognised as permanent men? Do you not think you are getting out of the men the best service responding to them falsely. The Municipal begaries may be temporary, the Railway contractor sweated labourers may be temporary, the stone-workers' coolies may be temporary because at each of these places there may be work at times, there may be none betimes. But under you, the works are a permanent existence as experienced for several years past. But the present condition of the men being reckoned temporary is a mere camouflage to deny to the men their dues noly because once having been employed by you and fallen in a particular groove of employment, the men cannot go out anywhere. Recognition of men's rights to permanency and other benefits concomitant from such recognition are acknowledgment of men's honesty, faithfulness, loyalty and it is upto every honest empioyer like you to lift up his men to their proper plains in view of the meritoriousness of their services."

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Final M. B. S. (Old Regulations) Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 21.

Prof. Horrwitz's lecture on "Main Currents of Ancient Indian Thought," 172, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 22.

Dr. Parker's lecture on "Openings for Research in English," University Building, South Wing, 6 p.m.

HINDUS AND ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Swami Bhavani Dayalji will deliver a lecture on the present situation of Hindus and the duty of Arya Samaj.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th July, 1927, per s.s. "Tairea."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 81; Total mortality this day last year was 111.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified in Group "B" are required to attend at the High Court on the first floor to-day (Tuesday), the 19th instant at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

The first anniversary celebration of above Association will come off at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Tuesday), in the Hall of the Association, Gaya Building, Masjid Bunder Road, when Sheth Rameshwerdasji Birla will preside.

SERIOUS DOMESTIC SQUABBLE?

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER OF WIFE.

John, alias Deoraj Kooka was placed before Hon. Mr. Justice Patker and a common jury in the Sessions Court on a charge of attempt to murder.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setlwad appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Kolaskar defended the accused.

Mr. Setlwad narrated a pathetic story before the Court, in the course of which he stated that the accused is a school teacher and his wife Hirubai worked in the mill. About a year ago, accused and Hirubai lived together in peace, but shortly after that they were not on good terms. She left the accused and stayed with her parents. She lived for eight months with her parents. In the mean time Jamat interferred in the matter and after some negotiations she returned back to the accused on 19th December 1926. Four days after that, on 23rd December last, both of them quarrelled, and in the morning of 24th as usual, Hirubai wanted to go to work in the mill, but the accused refused her to let her go out. He, thereafter assaulted her with an Eddie Polo Stick and hammer as a result of which she fell on the ground, and became unconscious. Accused, thereafter, locked the room and went out. On his way he met his brother who questioned him as to what happened. Accused replied that he could not see Hirubai. Thereafter he was taken to Police Station where he was arrested. The police went to the room of the accused, opened it where they saw Hirubai lying unconscious. She was removed to a hospital where she was kept for treatment for three weeks. She had on her person more than 15 injuries.

The case is proceeding.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

OLD OFFENDER JAILED.

A sentence of eighteen months' hard labour was imposed upon an accused person one Kashiram Bapu, for stealing a necklace from the person of a child who with her uncle Bhajwanji, visited the Victoria Gardens on the 14th inst. at about 1 p.m. Seeing the visitors intent upon the antics of the monkeys in the monkey-nets, the accused took full advantage of his opportunity and sneaked away the ornament, but was caught by a number of passers-by. In view of his bad record of five previous convictions, His Worship felt a smart sentence as stated above.

KING FUAD-LORD DERBY'S GUEST.

LONDON, July 18.

Rugby.—King Fuad of Egypt will leave London to-morrow for Knowseley where he will be the guest of Lord Derby during the four days of his tour of Lancashire.—B.O.W.

BOMBAY SOLICITOR FINED.

MR. BHIMJI DALAL TO PAY RS. 25.

CHARGE OF INSULTING TICKET-COLLECTOR PROVED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday in the case in which Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court was charged with insulting Mr. Pragji M. Desai, the Head Ticket-collector at the Churchgate Station on May 4, 1926. The Magistrate convicted Mr. Dalal of the charge against him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

The facts of the case as stated are that on May 4, 1926, Mr. Dalal was asked to show his ticket while he was entering the gate at the Churchgate Station. It was alleged that he pushed Mr. Pragji's hand aside saying: "Go to Hell, you bloody fool. I am not going to show my ticket."

Mr. Dalal's contention was that Pragji had barred his way by putting his hand across the gate and did not remove it although he was asked to do so. He (Dalal) had, therefore, pushed aside the hand saying "go to hell."

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said that he believed the prosecution story and remarked that the defence witness had tried to suppress the truth. He was of opinion that the accused had uttered the offensive words alleged by the prosecution and assuming that he had not "go to hell" was a sufficient provocation which might lead to breach of peace.

The accused paid the fine in Court.

QUESTION OF LEGALITY OF MARRIAGE.

CUTCHI HINDI YOUTH'S ACTION FOR DECLARATION.

The hearing was resumed on Monday before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, of the sensational action brought by Mulji Damji, a Cutchi Hindu youth aged 22, for a declaration that he was legally married to a minor girl named Kasturbai.

Both the girl and her mother are defendants and deny the marriage.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate, with Mr. Motilal Setalvad, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co. solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Makanji Juthabhai, Bar-at-Law represented the defendant.

Mulji Damji, the plaintiff, further cross examined by Mr. O'Gorman, said that when he was in jail he learnt that Devkabai had applied for her appointment as the guardian of his wife. About three days after he came out of jail i.e., on 6th March, 1925 he was informed that an order had been passed by the High Court appointing Devkabai as the guardian.

Further questioned; witness denied that he had agreed to an arrangement whereby he was to withdraw the present suit on payment of Rs. 500 by the defendant.

Shown two letters, witness admitted they were in his hand-writing, but explained that they were extorted from him by force.

Asked by his Lordship regarding the circumstances under which he came to write those letters witness said on 8th June, 1926, at 8-30 p.m., night one Narsey Kalyanji went to witness' shop at Katha Bazar and asked him to accompany him on the pretext of some urgent business. Narsey took the witness to the fourth floor of a building in Daudji's Lane, at Bhuleshwar. There in a room witness saw Devkabai, Umersey, a Pathan armed with a knife, and a solicitor's clerk. Seeing them, witness withdrew and was belting towards the door when at the instance of Umersey the Pathan seized him by the throat. Both Umersey and the solicitor's clerk told him to write two letters, and threatened to kill him if he refused. Witness, therefore, wrote out the two letters at the dictation of the solicitor's clerk. The clerk then asked witness not to disclose th eincident, but to give out that witness had written the letters of his own accord. Witness then left the place. Thereafter witness was informed by his solicitors that they had received a letter written by him. On their advice, witness filed a complaint in the police court.

LETTERS IDENTIFIED.

Witness identified the two letters shown to him in court as those he was forced to write. One of them was written to Devkabai admitting that his claim regarding the marriage was false. The other letter was addressed to the witness' solicitors asking them to withdraw this suit.

Replying to further questions by Mr. O'Gorman, witness denied the suggestion that Umersey had deposited Rs. 500 with one Chaturbhuj Khiasey to be paid to witness on his withdrawing the case.

Questioned about the interview with the Pathan, as counsel humorously described the incident, witness said that the lane which led to the place was lined with vegetable shops, and there were very few people at the time. As soon as he saw the Pathan, he was frightened and was making towards the stair-case but he was dragged back into the room by the Pathan.

The court then rose for the day.

A SMART ARREST

PRISONER FOUND WITH STOLEN PROPERTY.

Moving about Byculla in the early hours of Sunday morning, Sub-Inspector M. V. Kale with the flying squad, pounced upon a suspicious character, one Ganpat Imdar Singh, at the J. J. Hospital Junction, Parel Road, who was passing along with a box on his head. The accused was arrested on suspicion and the box together with some articles that were found in it, were, on inquiry, discovered to be part of property concerned in a recent dacoity.

The accused was accordingly charged before Mr. Thakar, Presidency Magistrate, for being found in possession of property for which he was unable to account and convicted.

Time was granted to the Police to trace his past history before the passing of sentence upon him by the Court.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

FURTHER REMAND GRANTED.

Abraham Perry who was arrested at Colombo on June 22, on a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery, watches, etc., of the value of Rs. 10 lacs approximately and was brought down by the police to Bombay on July 3, was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday by Inspector Hurst of the Bombay Police, C.I.D. Branch, and an application was made to remand him for a further period of 14 days as inquiries were yet incomplete.

It was stated that property of the approximate value of Rs. 3 lacs was recovered.

The Magistrate granted the application thus remanding Perry in Police custody till August 1.

MILL-WORKER DUPED

AN INCIDENT AT BOMBAY POST OFFICE

A novel case of cheating has been reported to the Bombay Police by Krishna Vithoo Nare, a mill operative residing at Bhoiwada, De Lisle Road.

Krishna, it appeared, went to the Post Office at Jeejeebhoy Lane to send a money order for Rs. 111-3-9 to Secunderabad and stood near the counter. As there was big crowd waiting, Krishna could not go near the counter and a Hindu standing inside the corridor where postal peons stamp letters beckoned to him to come towards the entrance of the post office. He then asked Krishna to give him one anna for his trouble and promised to hand over the amount of his money order to the clerk at the window which Krishna did. He was then told to go to the counter, but failing to see the Hindu, Krishna raised an alarm.

In spite of the search by the Postal officials, the Hindu disappeared and has not been traced yet.

A DARING ROBBERY IN CITY

HAWKER RELIEVED OF CASH ON THREAT OF STABBING.

A case of daring robbery had been reported at the Bhoiwada Police Station. On Sunday, Liladhar Raoji, a hawker went with Nana Bhula to purchase empty gunny bags at Chimchpokli. While they were inquiring about gunny bags, two Hindus called them to a room on the second floor of a house and pushed them in where there were two boys. One of the Hindus then searched Liladhar and his companion and relieved them of Rs. 15 while another held up a big knife and threatened them if they shouted. Liladhar and his companion then were allowed to go home when they reported the matter to the police.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES

STUDENT KILLED ON LAMINGTON ROAD.

While he was returning home on the evening of the 15th instant, Bapuji Narayan Parab, a student was knocked down by motor car No. 8262 driven by one Cowasji, near the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road.

He was removed to the Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries sustained by him.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner, a verdict of death caused by the fracture of the skull, the deceased being accidently knocked down by a motor car, was recorded.

LAD KILLED ON GIRGAON ROAD.

Baji Mahadeo (13) a lad studying in the High School of the Aryan Education Society was knocked down by a motor car driven by one Makan Sukhai, on Friday evening on Girgaon Road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

An inquest touching the death was held by the City Coroner on Sunday when the judy recorded a verdict of death due to fracture of skull, the deceased being knocked down by a motor car driven in a rash manner.

DISTURBANCE IN MALERKOTTA STATE.

POLICE OPEN FIRE KILLING 8 PERSONS

LAHORE, July 18.

The "Tribune" writes:—An unconfirmed report says that there has been a disturbance in Malerkotla State. Firing by the State police is reported to have resulted in eight deaths and twenty-four being wounded. Fifty arrests have been made.

Mr. Phailbys, City Magistrate has sentenced three Mahomedans to two years rigorous imprisonment each, for assault on a Sikh on the night of May 4th and bound over a fourth to two years.—A. P.

PROTECTION TO MILL-INDUSTRY

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

SIMLA, July 18.

A special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held soon after the departure of the deputation of the mill-owners, to consider the claim of the textile industry. The meeting which was held on Wednesday, discussed the question of protection to the industry, which, Mr. H. P. Mody who led the deputation, impressed upon the Viceroy, was urgent and justified as admitted by the Government of India on former occasions.—Free Press.

EXCESSIVE RAIN IN CHANDA

HEAVY DAMAGES TO PROPERTY AND LIFE

CHANDA, July 18.

Considerable damages to the extent of about Rs. 20,000 and to the lives of several animals, was caused in Chanda and the places in its vicinity owing to excessively heavy rains last week.

The railway line between Chanda and Vejulka, extending over a hundred miles, was washed out. The railway line between Lundi and Kharwa was also washed out.—Free Press.

FIRE IN SURAT

MAN BURNT TO DEATH

SURAT, July 18.

A big fire broke out in a house in Safframpura, Surat, on Saturday night which resulted in the death of Mr. Vallabhai Bhikhubhai, the owner of the house and damages to the extent of Rs. 6,000. The dhoti and other clothes of the deceased caught fire before he could go out of the house and he was burnt to death.—Free Press.

ZANZIBAR HINDU GYMKHANA,

MR. SASTRI PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, June 28.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Shastri, P.C. performed the opening ceremony of the Hindoo Gymkhana Institute on the Kikwajuni Quarry near the English Cemetary at 10-30 a.m. on the 19th June. The place was tastefully decorated. Afterd introduction to the President Mr. C. M. Patel the life members and the captains of the various branches, the guest was led to the "dais" where leaders of all the communities also took their seats. Dr. A. H. Spurrier, C.M.G., O.B.E., was also one of the distinguished guests.

Mr. B. N. Anantani, Life Member of the Gymkhana, requested Mr. Shastri to be good enough to perform the opening ceremony.

In declaring the Gymkhana open, Mr. Shastri said that he enjoyed a real pleasure in perfoming the opening ceremony of the Hindoo Gymkhana at the bidding of Mr. Anantani.

It was a matter of congratulation for the community that it possessed such an important institution in such a prosperous state. Cricket was so well-know a game in the sporting world that it had been made a synonym for fair play and honesty. The Anglo-Saxon, he said, was proud of his cricket for these qualities. He forgot there were others also who could maintain that great standard in sport as well as in worldly life. He enumerated his own experience when a student and teacher in sports. He explained to the audience the value of discipline which could be acquired so well from sports.

He was very glad to hear that there was no communal question in Zanzibar. They must understand that besides themselves there was a large section of other people, and that only be merging with them could a great a nation be built.

He thanked the members of the Gymkhana for the honour done to him and wished the Gymkhana every success.

After refreshment had been served on the lawn, Mr. Shastri left in the midst of the vociferous three cheers proposed by the Cricket Captain of the Gymkhana.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay attended "Lodge Orion in the West" on Saturday.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya did not alight at Benares on his way to Calcutta to attend the session of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, as he was expected to do to look after the affairs of the Hindu Univtrsity.

Lady Moncrieff Smith, Major-General J. M. Sloan, Colonel C. Graham Smith, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. W. B. P. Tugwell, Major W. Willberforce and Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinh of Limbdi lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STEADY AND SUSTAINED PROGRESS

(BY K. S. R. IYER.)

Sure, steady and sustained progress marks the history of the Industrial and Prudential. The Company is now entering the fourteenth year of its career. It is growing into a husky youth with definite promise of a steady and active manhood. The results for the period ending 31st December 1926 are very gratifying indeed.

GROWTH OF NEW BUSINESS.

New business which actually went into the books of the Company for the year under report exceeded Rs. 17 lacs. The premium income of the Company is steadily going up, and at Rs. 4,15,804, it is quite a good record. The claims paid during the year were well within reasonable limits. The following table, showing the results of the company, during the last four years, will give an idea of the good progress the Company has been making in all directions.

Year	New business	Claims paid.
1923	9,35,750	52,967
1924	11,71,750	72,323
1925	13,64,250	81,904
1926	17,35,500	1,03,777

The funds of the Company during the year under report have increased by about Rs. 2,30,000. The total insurance in force at the end of last year in the books of the Company exceeded Rs. 81 lacs. With new business that is now flowing in the channels of the Company at the rate of Rs. 20 lacs of rupees a year, the one crore mark would either have been reached already or at all events, should be reached before the year is out.

The fact that a large volume of life business is being written every year is a clear indication that the Industrial and Prudential is becoming increasingly popular with the insurance fraternity in India. The scope for Life assurance in this country is so wide, yet, even the surface has not been scratched. Any go-ahead company, therefore, should be able to secure quite a good deal of Life insurance business.

FUNDS WELL INVESTED.

The total Life funds of the Company on 31-12-26 stood at over Rs. 12,29,300. These are all invested in Government paper and other first class securities, yielding quite a reasonable interest. For balance sheet purposes, these securities have been shown at cost, so that there is a good sum of money lying dormant by way of appreciation. Further strength is added to the position of the Company by the fact that the original paid-up capital amounting to Rs. 2,18,700 is absolutely intact. Additional safeguards have been provided by two Reserve funds—General Reserves amounting to Rs. 40,000 and an Investment Reserve Fund at Rs. 22,000. If these securities and safeguards are not enough, there is over Rs. 16 lacs of uncalled capital.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

From the point of view of shareholders, the dividend of 5-1/4 per cent., just at a time when the Company is spreading itself up, should be satisfactory. The policy holders have also begun to share in the surplus profits of the Company and the last Actuarial Report for the period ending 31st December 1922 was a favourable one. The next valuation is due at the end of the current year, and there are clear indications that more bonus is awaiting Policy holders.

The Company's Directorate is composed of some of the prominent businessmen of Bombay and the management is in the capable hands of Messrs. Jivanlal Dastur and Co., assisted by a band of educated young men who have, so to speak, been absorbing the insurance atmosphere and are, therefore, so saturated with it that efficiency is the order of the day.

SOME NOVEL FEATURES.

There are one or two special features which require prominent attention. One of these is that the policy-holders are given direct representation on the Board of Directors to look after and guard the interests of the policy-holders. At every annual meeting of the policy-holders, they have the right to elect any two of them to the Board. A democratic spirit of this character in the administration of the affairs of a Life Insurance Company where the interests of the policy-holders are paramount, will, we trust, be followed by the rest of our Indian Life Insurance Companies. Another feature of the Industrial and Prudential is that this was the first Indian Insurance Company to adopt the automatic non-forfeiture plan as is very largely followed by Life Insurance Companies in that land of the largest Life Insurance in the world—Canada.

INDIA'S URGENT NEED FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

In a country like India, where epidemics visit us with clock-work regularity every year and the life expectation is so short, it is more than necessary that every earning adult should protect himself against the uncertainties of life. To-day, man's ingenuity has invested no better institution to ward off these calamities than Life Insurance. Viscount Burnham only recently spoke of Life Insurance as follows:—

"I regard Life insurance as the earthly providence of modern times. It is the great equaliser of human welfare and of human happinness; it is a sure shield against the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, which can give some sense of security to the common life."

Before Life Insurance came to occupy the very high position it holds to-day in the everyday life of all civilized people, it was looked upon even by advanced people as an interference with the working of Providence. The late President Cleaveland held an admirable opinion in regard to this aspect, and in the present state of India, this is worthy of being chewed and digested:

"I easily remember the time when Life Insurance was rather looked upon as an attempted interference with the plans and purposes of the Divine Arbiter of human affairs, in whose keeping were the issues of life and death. And yet, from such soil as this, time and better thought have caused to grow a wholesome, sane sentiment concerning the supreme beneficence of life insurance—a sentiment freed from superstition, with no hint of irreverence, but based upon the clear belief that the Lord will provide not less surely and effectively for those who, guided by human sense of duty, endeavour to provide for themselves."

CAPITALIZE YOUR BRAIN.

Life Insurance is the only kind of defender against the havoc of death and a compassionate benefactor against the deprivations of pitiless want. If the average man will only be careful in capitalizing his cash value—which is the only thing that counts in this work-a-day world, then not only will all the present Indian Life Insurance Companies become strong and powerful, but it will open up a large field for more new comers.

Men and Matters.

Central Europe appears to specialize in globe-trotters and also Indologists. The Czecho-Slavs in particular are very anxious to imbibe a knowledge of Eastern cultures.

• • • • • •

We had recently in this city a young Latvian who was busy "a-taking notes." He was a learned "chiel" and travelled light, his "goods" being the increasing store of knowledge and experience he had gathered during his travels in the East.

• • • • • •

Czech journalists are getting affected with the hobby of knowing the world selling picture post cards and periodicals as they go. The latest arrival of this enterprising group in India says that "for all countries in Europe except England and France India is a land of mystery."

• • • • • •

We do not know about France, but it is beyond doubt that to England, India is not the land of mystery, but the country of large dividends.

• • • • • •

"Englishwoman's £13 interest on £3 loan," says a Press head line. This is the sort of thing to make the mouths of our local usurers water. But let them not therefore transfer their activities to England. They will find far more redoubtable financial crooks there.

• • • • • •

Mr. Chu of China is an accomplished diplomat. He addresses his "best wishes" to the League of Nations and is convinced of "its efficiency for world peace" *provided* there is the rub—much in that proviso about "recognising fully the prerogative of China."

• • • • • •

"How long is it going to take us to get through with this case?" asked the prisoner of his counsel just before the trial.

"Well," answered the barrister, "me—about three hours; you—about four years."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 18.
Previous Closing Rate	18.86
To-day's Opening Rate	18.57
Difference	—.29
To-day's Closing Rate	18.55
Difference	—.31

LIVERPOOL.

	July 18.
Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.92
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.76
Difference	—.21
Broach Apl/May	Rs. 362

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London July 18.
Silver Ready	26 0 0 0 1 0 higher.
Silver Forward	25 15 0 0 1 0 higher.

Tone of market.—Steady.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

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Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher ofCommerce in India.

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1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9

List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1927.

KATHIAWAR'S DANGER.

All Kathiawar is astir and has risen in protest against the coercive tactics of the British Government in reimposing the Viramgam Customs Line. The protest meeting at Rajkot is not the first, nor is it going to be the last of its kind. Similar meetings have been held by the people of Jamnagar and Baroda and a special session of the Kathiawar Political Conference is about to be held shortly. Interviewed by a press representative, the Dewan of Baroda is reported to have said that the interests of Baroda would not suffer by the revival of the Viramgam Cordon and that goods imported from Okha would be allowed to pass without any inquiry at Viramgam on production of a certificate from the Okha Customs officer that all custom duties had been duly paid. If the report is true, one would be inclined to be more distrustful than partially satisfied with justice to one State. One is entitled to ask whether Government intend to follow the policy of divide and rule even here and what are the grounds for favoured treatment. If it is said that Baroda and Bhavnagar have old treaty rights, the people are hardly likely to be reassured, for they have seen the fate of even the recent treaty of 1917, which shows that treaties are respected by the British Government just as long as it suits them. The whole position is extremely intriguing and people wonder whether the present exemption of Baroda and Bhavnagar is only temporary and designed to divide the States.

The air is thick with rumours that some other States are likely to be exempted from Customs duties at the Cordon. If it is so, the present suspicion will be confirmed that the British offensive is mainly directed against Jamnagar. This is not because Jamnagar has in any way violated the treaty of 1917. It has not. It is more true to say that the Government of India want to scrap that Treaty just because under that Treaty Jamnagar has become an effective rival of British ports. Some people have been encouraged to insinuate that Jamnagar has secretly broken the implications of the Treaty by allowing high rebates on foreign goods imported into the State. But the Government of India have not themselves dared to make that insinuation. In short, the position seems to be this, that, when the British Government were in distress during the War and wanted all the assistance the States could give, they said to the States "You will have the right to develop your ports to their full capacity." But now that the War is over, the Government of India turn round and say, "You may certainly develop your States, but not so much as to be inconvenient to us, and, in any case, we are the final arbiters of the question what is full capacity of development. The full capacity is that stage when it begins to touch our interests." We have put the position in plain, perhaps blunt, terms because it is no use barking the issue involved and, besides, we want all the States concerned, now or hereafter, to understand whom and what policy they have to reckon with. We are not at all surprised that the President of the Rajkot meeting bracketed the present Government of India with the German Government of 1914 in respect of their attitude towards solemn treaties.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Report on an Inquiry into Middle Class Unemployment in the Bombay Presidency issued by the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay, a summary of which we publish elsewhere in this issue, makes doleful reading. During the latter half of last year the Government of Bombay, feeling the necessity, perhaps, of demonstrating to the public that they were themselves interested in the problem of unemployment in this Presidency asked the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to collect statistics regarding middle class unemployment. We suppose the middle classes alone were selected for such enquiry because Government presumed that the appalling conditions of poverty and economic distress, which an inquiry into unemployment affecting the general population of the Presidency was sure to divulge, would only impress all the more deeply on the public mind that they were doing practically nothing to relieve such distress.

But even the limited inquiry the Director by Information held brings out the uncomfortable fact that this middle class unemployment is remediable if only the Government were to take active and immediate steps to abolish it. The Report makes it clear that amongst the middle classes it is the clerical profession which is affected the most. It is the young unmarried, literate in English whom a combination of adverse circumstances has thrown out of employment. The Currency policy of the Government which only deepens the effects of the present trade depression coupled with the callous methods pursued by the authorities in this Presidency of retrenching in the wrong direction has left many a young man stranded and starving. "Sack the Clerks" is the slogan of the valiant wielders of the Retrenchment axe in the Secretariat and other Government offices in the districts. The tall poppies are spared, the smaller ones are ruthlessly cut off. The right thing for the Government of Bombay, now that they are officially aware of the fact, of which everybody knew in this Presidency, viz., that there exists serious unemployment amongst the middle classes is to begin to remedy it at once, by starting a Labour Exchange. The Report itself points out that "in no case was it stated that efforts were made to secure employment through the agency of some employment bureau." It is no good blaming the poor clerks that they did not go to an employment bureau. A bureau of a really useful and recognised kind does not exist. Let the Government make a serious effort to reduce unemployment by starting one and enabling the unemployed to get into touch with big private employers like Banks, Trusts, and Railways. Let them also take in hand the question of giving a vocational bias to secondary education which so often proves a blind alley to many a middle class youth. Then alone would the time and expense spent over this official inquiry into middle class unemployment would be worthwhile.

THE CLAIMS OF THE MOTHER TONGUE.

The students of Ahmedabad have done well to place before the University a genuine grievance under which they are labouring in common with the students of other parts of the Presidency. According to the new rules of the University, students can offer their vernacular as second language for the Matriculation examination but are not allowed to do so for the First Year and Intermediate examinations and are compelled to take French, German or a classical language. This is a serious anomaly which practically makes it impossible for thousands of school students to make use of the concession nominally given them. The anomaly is all the more glaring because even at the M. A. Examination the vernacular may be offered as a second language. Thus the systematic study of the vernacular language is ingeniously discouraged at all stages up to the highest and at that stage a very high standard is demanded in the vernacular. This illogical and irrational policy is due to three causes. First, the University has not yet adequately appreciated the value of the mother tongue in education. Secondly, it has long made a fetish of classical languages by imposing them upon all classes of college students whether they have literary aptitude or not. The third cause is the recent tendency towards piece-meal legislation. The whole question will once again come up before the Senate and we trust this time at least the Senate will follow a sound and consistent policy. The simplest way out of the present tangle is to give the mother tongue the same status as the foreign and classical languages and allow a choice from among all these. This, however, is not an ideal scheme. An ideal scheme would be to make the vernacular a compulsory subject from the first school standard right up to the B.A. and to make the classical and the foreign modern language one of the optional subjects. We attach this value to the mother tongue, both as a subject for study and as a medium of instruction, not at all on sentimental nor on purely national grounds—which, however, are not to be lightly dismissed—but in pursuance of a sound educational principle followed all the world over. The principle is that it is the mother tongue in which one can think most vigorously and in which one can give fullest and most precise expression to his thoughts; and vigorous thinking and full self-expression are among the first essentials of any sound system of education.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has done a very useful service to the country by addressing a detailed representation to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the necessity of developing the Coastal Trade by removing the various disabilities and handicaps to which it is at present subject. In the course of the letter, it is pointed out how the incidence of various charges levied at the port operates very heavily on the Coastal Traffic. That a ton of rice valued at Rs. 160 pays Re. 1-12 as river dues, landing charges and differential toll, as against a measurement ton of 40 cubic feet of whisky valued at Rs. 2,050 which pays only Rs. 3-4 is enough to show the iniquitous disparity of a burden on an article of Coastal Trade constituting a necessity of life to the Indian masses. This is a typical instance of the flagrant violation of the well-known economic dictum of "charging what the traffic will bear." The plea for reduction of the burden of charges on the Coastal Traffic is strengthened by the fact that Free Trade Maritime countries, like Great Britain and others, extend similar concessions to their coasting trade. It should be borne in mind that the Coastal Traffic at the Port of Calcutta is made to contribute towards a large outlay necessary for the provision of facilities to the foreign traffic, even though these facilities do not benefit the Coastal Trade at all. The Port Dues levied at the Port of Bombay are also very heavy and "inter alia" constitute one of the contributory causes of the deflection of trade from this Port to other Ports. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the State to look into this question closely and to accord to the traffic on the coast not a step-motherly treatment as it has done hitherto, but to encourage it by giving it exemption from certain taxes as is done by several other countries of the world. The Indian Chamber deserves to be congratulated on the through and convincing manner in which it has presented this case for reduction of charges on the Coastal Traffic. It is hoped that the Government of Bombay too will take a lesson from this and immediately take remedial measures to relieve the Coastal Trade of the numerous burdensome taxes.

THE NEW REGIME IN MYSORE-

THE DEWAN'S PRACTICAL AND PERSONAL EFFORTS.

(BY "SREENIVAS").

III.

The last one year has been marked by great energy in the development of Railways. The Government are making rapid strides in their programme of extension of State-owned railways. The Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar Railway which had been in abeyance for four years was completed last year. Work on the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway has been resumed and is in hand for the first 17 miles from Shimoga. A programme of 220 miles is now under consideration, the systems being mostly in the nature of main lines to open out the agricultural districts. They include four new outlets from the State, the most important being that from Chamarajanagar southwards towards the South Indian Railway, so as to bring Mysore into direct communication with the fertile districts of South Madras, Cochin Harbour and the Nilgiri Railway at Metupalayam. The saving in time to be effected by the adoption of this route to the south is so great as to invest the question of its early completion with considerable importance.

IMPROVEMENT OF BANGALORE.

There is one more subject to which reference must be made and that relates to the improvement of roads, formation of circles and the like, as part of a well-conceived plan of beautifying the town of Bangalore. Since his appointment to the Dewanship, Mr. Mirza Ismail has bestowed special attention on the improvement of the City. He has paid frequent visits to lanes and bylanes in congested parts of Bangalore to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing there, particularly in respect of housing and sanitation. These visits promise soon to bear fruit in the form of considerable improvement. Lanes and roads are being widened; the cross-roads at important junctions are being converted into large circles with ornamental pillars to carry high power electric lamps; progressive improvements in sanitation and housing conditions are in contemplation and no effort is being spared to make Bangalore as beautiful in the lay-out of its roads and parks as the capital city which is the wonder and admiration of many. There have been some unkind comments on the bold steps which the Dewan has taken for improving the lanes and roads of Bangalore City. But these critics need to be reminded that the improvements in evidence all round are an essential part of an elaborate scheme for making the City as healthy as it can be made by human effort and that there is no better direction in which money, wisely spent, can produce a richer reward. It is to be hoped that they will take wider views and appreciate the value of civic amenities and the assurance which they afford of a longer and happier life.

Then, there is the question of securing satisfactory arrangements for the fair treatment of Mysore in her external concerns, into the details of which it is unnecessary to enter here. It is, of course, impossible to expect, within the short time that has elapsed since the change in the Dewanship, appreciable progress in the solution of these difficult and delicate problems, but evidence is not lacking to show that they are being pursued with energy by the new Administration. Mr. Mirza Ismail has also undertaken long journeys to Bikanir, Delhi and Simla to participate in the Conferences held for the discussion of the question of future relations between the Indian States and British India. What transpired at those conferences has not been made public, but it is permissible to presume that the Dewan, with his wide knowledge and experience, has made a valuable contribution to the solution of this unique and profoundly absorbing problem.

MR. MIRZA'S PERSONALITY.

Mr. Mirza Ismail has not tarried long

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on 13th and 15th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Labour Troubles in Austria.

The recent very serious rioting in Vienna in which the rank and file of the Social Democratic Party and the Trade Union organisations came into conflict with the Police authorities is an indication that the steadily growing discontent of both the agricultural and the industrial elements in Austria against the administration of Dr. Seipel, the Chancellor, has been unable at last to keep itself within constitutional limits. Dr. Seipel has the unenviable reputation with the Austrian proletariat of being the friend of every country but his own. Latterly he has been accused of being under the thumb of Signor Mussolini. The anti-Fascist feeling of the labouring classes in Austria is due to the fact that they regard the economic as well as the political poicy of the Seipel Cabinet as being dictated by the paramount consideration of keeping friendly with Italy. The Vienna correspondent of the "Deutsche Zukunft" pointed out in mail week that the Austrian peasants could not find a market for their produce and yet they had to submit to the spectacle of foreign agricultural produce being allowed to come in without high import duties. Austria finds that it is surrounded by high tariff walls so that her exports have decreased while her own tariff schedule is comparatively low. The Tariff Reform proposals of the Seipel Government are regarded by the Austrian Radical parties as mere eye-wash.

The Viramgaon Cordon.

After a personal examination of the nature of the Customs inspection at Viramgaon Mr. Amrutlal Sheth, M.L.C., comes to the conclusion that at present there is "absolutely no inconvenience to the passengers at any of the five stations." He finds also that the harassing excise inspection of the pre-cordon days "has considerably slackened to the relief of the passengers." They will be naturally glad to find this relief becoming permanent. Our special representative at Viramgaon who was an eye-witness to the harsh treatment to which passengers were subjected described in detail in our columns how the passengers were, in several cases, harassed and how they apprehended that all the vexations and troubles of the pre-cordon days would be revived. The agitation in the Press and the meeting of protest have had, we notice, their effect upon the authorities. They will be well advised to instruct the Customs officials at Viramgaon to keep to the conditions which Mr. Amrutlal himself has experienced after the incidents mentioned by our Special Representative.

Not One Less.

There are about 240 country liquor shops in the city of Bombay and the Corporation passed in February last a resolution appealing to Government to give effect to the recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee for the reduction of eleven shops in the city. Government now reply to the resolution saying they cannot at present effect any reduction in the number of shops but that "advantage will be taken of suitable opportunities for closing individual shops." In defence of their policy they urge the usual clap-trap that any further reduction is sure to result in illicit shops, irregular drinking clubs, increased resort to foreign liquor, cocaine, charas, methylated spirits, etc. This argument is so often flung at temperance workers by so many provincial Governments, whatever may be the number of shops, that it has ceased to convince anybody. We would challenge Government to quote facts and figures showing that they have reached the limit of reduction and that any further reduction is sure to lead to consequences so wildly anticipated.

Solicitude for Industry.

Government are not content with this argument. They go further and say: "Closure of any of the already insufficient shops is sure to result in increasing the discomfort of and annoyance to the labouring classes, the great majority of whom are regular drinkers, and this will indirectly be detrimental to the interests of industry." What unctuous solicitude for the feelings of workmen and for industry! Is it then to encourage industry that Government force liquor shops on mill localities? The froemost reason why America has declared for prohibition is that it is conducive to efficiency of labour, and prohibition has everywhere proved the soundness of that reason. But here is a Government that has the hardihood to say that even restriction of liquor shops is detrimental to industry. It would have been more straightforward for Government to say, what everybody knows, they want all their liquor revenue and, having the might, would claim the whole pound of flesh.

Home For Indian Emigrants.

The "Pravasi Bhavan" or Home for Indian Emigrants, which was opened last year at Bahuara in the district of Shahabad in Behar, is one of the few institutions of the kind and supplies a keenly felt want. At present its main object is to collect and popularise dealing with the intricate problems of Indians abroad. But it is expected that as soon as possible it will take a leading part in the agitation in this country for the relief of Overseas' Indians' grievances and also will train workers for the purpose. The Institution is the result of the disinterested labour of Swami Bhavani Dayal, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress and President of the Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal. The work that is proposed to be done by the Pravasi Bhavan could well have been done much earlier by the Indian National Congress. Even now it should be possible for the two institutions to work hand in hand.

"VOX POPULI VOX DEI."

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT.

(BY BHARATA).

"Let the dead past bury its dead.
"Act, act, in the living present.
"Heart within and God overhead."

This is the appeal that I venture to make to our politicians, the leaders of the Indian National Congress, and, particularly, to those in the Congress Camp who see in every move of responsible Congressmen a hidden mischief, "a betrayal of the Congress mandate" and those who by their,—perhaps, well-meaning—propaganda for continuous, consistent and uniform obstruction in the legislatures and a nation-wide Civil Disobedience movement in an atmosphere of nihilism and uncertainly, are deliberately misleading the country. They make concerted action against a determined bureaueracy difficult, very difficult—if not actually impossible—and thus put off the revival of Non-co-operation or a like movement of vehement direct action indifinitely. Let it be said that our faith in the policy and programme of Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience is qualified by no conditions. That faith is firm, implicit. Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience are the only potent weapons for a disarmed and enthralled nation to resort to for its emancipation from the shackles of bondage and dependency. But these weapons, most effectively as they are, are equally dangerous to the wielder if all the conditions precedent are not scrupulously fulfilled to the minutest details. Those sponsers of this national policy, who want it to be acted upon now, and all at once, conveniently forget that Non-co-operation without all the attendent five boycotts—boycott of Law Courts, Government Schools and Colleges, Titles, boycott of foreign cloth and the Councils—is no non-co-operation as understood by the nation. The entire principle underlying the movement is self-reliance, economic self-sufficiency and the will and capacity to live together in amity and peace. Are these conditions, or any of them fulfilled or likely to be fulfilled within a short space of time? With the Hindus and Musims at each other's throats, with clash and schism within the Nationalist fold, with individualism dominating over nationalism, with suspicion and distrust, malice and prejudice everywhere, it is sheer madness to think of non-co-operation and civil disobedience.

CHANGED ATMOSPHERE.

The policy of consistent indiscriminate obstruction inside the legislatures was devised at a time of National awakening when there was concord and unity in the country and between the now warring communities. But the atmosphere to-day is changed. It is gloomy and disheartening. It was then hoped that while the policy of wholesale obstruction was to be pursued within the legislative chambers, work in the country would be carried on with vigour and ardour so that after making the Councils impossible to work in their present form, they could enforce that will with the sanction they could achieve by the positive work of construction. But, to our utter disappointment, the hopes did not materialise. The policy of obstruction has been tried and found wanting. It has failed, palpably failed. Constructive work was not carried on with the requisite energy—I shall not say neglected. Therefore

(Continued on page 10).

RE-IMPOSITION OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

"SYCOPHANTS" & "TIME SERVERS."

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' OPINION OF HON. MAGISTRATES.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 18.

The second session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened yesterday at Poona with an extraordinary heavy agenda on hand. It is expected that the non-official business alone will exhaust not less than nine days. The session will last for over three weeks. Mr. A. D. Sheth had given notice of the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the reimposition of Viramgam cordon. The motion for adjournment was disallowed probably on the ground that its subject-matter was only within the jurisdiction of the Central Legislature. There was then a full-dress debate on the Aden Bill but it was very uninteresting and consequently boring. It will be remembered in this connection that the Aden Bill was introduced in the last session, and was referred to, to a Select Committee consisting of nine members. Except for the minute of dissent signed by Mr. A. D. Sheth, the recommendations of the Committee were almost unanimous. There were of course some legal difficulties which the Committee had overlooked and which had since cropped up. The Legal Member had given his opinion that all references in the Bill calculated to affect the jurisdiction of the High Court were ultra vires and could not become law. All those clauses, therefore, in the Bill had to be deleted. The Home Member himself came forth with amendments to do away with those clauses.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the maiden speech made by Mr. K. M. Munshi who proved to be a formidable critic of the Bill. Mr. Munshi spoke with effect and precision. In spite of his efforts, all his amendments were lost when put to vote and the Aden Bill smoothly passed through the second reading. The members enjoyed a huge fun at the cost of poor Honorary Magistrates. Some called them sycophants, some cursed them for being time-servers and one and all condemned them as a class. Mr. J. B. Petit was once himself an Honorary Magistrate but he felt that no compunction in running down that class.

The second Government Bill of the session hurriedly introduced to the House was a bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879. The discussion on this Act is proceeding.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The second session of the Third Bombay Legislative Council opened at Poona on Monday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi presiding. The House was nearly full at the outset. Six new members, namely, Messrs. K. M. Munshi, H. Dow, J. B. Petit, and M. Webb, Sardar Thorat, and Mr. P. B. Haigh, were duly sworn in. The President then appointed the following three gentlemen to constitute the panel of Chairmen for the session, Mr. Joe Addyman, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rao Bahadur Male, and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola.

The first question list submitted to the House was extraordinarily lengthy covering over several hundreds of questions, and many many replies. In view of the unending detail of questions, the President requested the members to be very sparing in their supplementary questions.

"WHITE SCOURGE."

Replying to Rao Saheb D. P. Desai's question, regarding the "White scourge", the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai said that Government thought that it would be premature to introduce the Spahlinger treatment in this Presidency. As it was classed as a secret remedy and had not yet advanced beyond the experimental stage, no scientific data were available regarding the manufacture or administration of this treatment, and it had, therefore, remained outside the province of official and professional recognition. Until a thorough investigation had been made, the treatment could not be given a trial in Government institutions in the Presidency. Particular patients were, however, treated in Government hospitals. The admission of such patients to these hospitals had during the last six yeers, steadily increased from 4,000 to 6,000.

T. AID TO SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Mr. V. N. Jog asked whether Government intended to introduce legislation for giving monetary help to small industries as promised by the Education Minister in 1925. The Minister's reply was that the whole question of State Aid to industries had been referred to a Committee whose report was awaited.

AMENDING ADEN BILL.

After the questions were over, a bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1864, was taken up for consideration. The Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, moved the second reading of the Bill as recommended by the Select Committee. Clause 13(4) of the Bill lays down that an appeal shall lie to the High Court of Bombay against the judgment or order of the Resident or Additional Sessions Judge where such an appeal is allowed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, provided that there shall be no appeal by a person who has been sentenced at one trial to an aggregate period of imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without a fine, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500. Clause 14 stipulates that no appeal shall lie from a judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided in this Act.

Speaking on the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Hotson said that it had become clear that the general control of civil administration of Aden would remain in the hands of the Government of Bombay. Referring to the recommendations of the Select Committee, allowing the criminal appeals to be referred to the Bombay High Court, the speaker informed the House that those recommendations were "ultra vires" of the Legislative Council. Any addition to, or subtraction from, the extent of jurisdiction of the High Court was not within the competence of the local Legislature. The Home Member further stated that the Government of Bombay had taken an important step in sending a trained judicial officer to Aden. The presence of the officer had already been welcome by the residents of Aden. The passing of the Act had become all the more necessary, as that officer had to be invested with the necessary judicial powers.

The Home Member concluded by giving an assurance to the House that their views would be represented to the Government of India who in return would introduce a Bill validating those views to some extent.

MR. MUNSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an amendment to the Bill suggesting several changes in the wording of the Bill. According to him, the shortest and the best solution of the difficulty would be to ask the Government of India to give powers to the Bombay High Court to try appeals from and over Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Sheth asked whether the Bill could not be taken up in the October session.

Maulavi Raffiuddin Ahmed opined that the House had a right to know what had passed between the Bombay Government and the Government of India. Besides, he would like to have an undertaking from the Bombay Government that the views of the House would be placed before the conded the second reading of the Bill.

JUDICIAL EXPERT FOR ADEN.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji held that the Bombay Government should make it a point to send to Aden a person having expert judicial experience.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani requested the Bombay Government to convey to the Government of India the unanimous opinion of the House that the clauses in the bill regarding the reference of the appeals to the High Court were necessary.

Mr. Ginwalla moved that the Bill be resubmitted to the Select Committee for reconsideration. His contention was that the Bill as returned by the Select Committee had not satisfied them at all. He wanted two more members to be included in the Select Committee and those were Mr. Munshi and Dr. Ambedkar.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande seconded the amendment.

Mr. Swaminarayan held that it was very necessary that Bombay Government should make arrangements of judicial administration. Aden was still regarded as part of Bombay. It was Bombay that had

(Continued on next page.)

"STRENGTHENING" PRESS LAW.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVE.

"A COLLUSIVE MOTION."

(By Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 18.

What there is a deliberate move on the part of Government to secure amendment of press law was discernible in intriguing speech made by Mr. Craik in Punjab Legisative Council. Whether proposal will take form of reviving old Press Act or merely an amendment of Section 153 in order definitely to establish punishment for those who attack founders of religion it was not made known. But that present communal tension in Punjab which of course is greatly due to poisonous writings in vernacular press there is to be taken advantage of for "strengthening the law" for whole of India is evident from speech of Mr. Craik when Mr. Maqbool Mahmood wanted to move adjournment of Council to discuss Multan riots and measures to prevent such riots Government opposed it but when the leave was granted and Mr. Maqbool Mahomed has spoken Mr. Craik delivered himself of a speech which he had exidently got by heart. Shrewd observers at once began to suspect genuine character of motion. One of them remarked "this is a collusive motion" but whether collusive or otherwise Mr. Maqbool Mahmood's speech betrayed a desire that Government should change the Press Law. There was very little of Multan happenings in his speech but more of criticisms of the vernacular press which is spreading communal virus. Mr. Craik did not tarry long to respond to Mr. Maqbool's demand. He invited an expression of opinion from council which he said would "encourage" Government to carry on with their plans the present law he emphasised was very defective and must be strengthened but in what manner and by what means he carefully avoided mentioning. Of course the Central Legislature will have to amend the law and not provincial council but after Punjab Council's performance. Sir Malcolm Hailey's Government may urge Government of India to amend the law. Raja Narendra Nath and two or tree Mahomedan members of Council saw through Government's attempts. All other non-official members as a body expressed themselves in general agreement with Government proposals and that too without knowing what those proposals are an idea of Punjab Government intentions was expected to be gleaned from discussion which was fixed for to-morrow on Dr. Alam's motion for release of editor and printer of "Muslim Outlook" but his Excellency has evidently on ground of danger to public tranquility disallowed the motion.

ENDS AT LAST!

MASSEY AND CO'S STRIKE.

A HAPPY RESULT OF INTERVENTION.

MADRAS, July 18.

Messrs. Massey and Company strike ended this morning. The happy result was brought about through the intervention of Sir Mackenzie Ross, Sir James Simpson, Messrs. V. Venkateswara Sastry and H. Travers Philips, Commissioner of Police —A.P.

MR. PATEL IN LONDON.

TO VISIT LEAGUE SECRETARIAT.

LONDON, July 17.

Geneva.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has arrived here en route to India. He will visit the league Secretariat and the International Labour Office on Monday.—Reuter.

SPECIAL MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

TO BE HELD AT CALCUTTA ON AUGUST 13.

MADRAS, July 18.

The special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, says the Under-Secretary of the Congress, will be held at Calcutta on the 13th August. The Working Committee will meet at the same place on the 12th August.

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has been adjourned owing to the request of the leaders of the Maharashtra about the Tilak anniversary, requests from Madras Congress members who are engaged in Corporation elections, and lastly owing to the indifferent health of the President of the Congress, and the necessity of his having to stay in the Tamil Nadu, in connection with arrangements for the ensuing session of the Congress.—Free Press.

COLLAPSE OF REVOLT IN AUSTRIA.

WHAT COOLED THE ARDOUR OF SOCIALISTS?

SIEPEL'S MINISTRY TO BE TURNED OUT?

RESOLUTE FIRMNESS OF GOVT.

LONDON, July 17.

Vienna.—The collapse of revolt was undoubtedly due to the resolute decision of the Government to move the loyal troops from the provinces to the Capital. Great precautions were taken to ensure that these movements were made, without arousing suspicions of well-armed Socialist defence corps. Consequently troops were brought to Vienna by wter. Defence corps, when it learned of this manoeuvre and tried to stop all traffic on Danube but in vain.

Thereupon, a remarkable change of views occurred among ranks of the defence corps, all members of which decided to join the forces of law and order. Rumours that Hungary and Italy were preparing to take advantage of the confusion to invade Austria, also helped to cool the ardour of the Socialists, all more moderate elements of whom rallied to the side of the Government when they saw an orgy of bloodshed and destruction accompanying the revolt, the ostensible object of which was to drive out the Seipels ministry and place the Socialist Government in power.—Reuter

GENERAL STRIKE ENDS.

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, July 17.

Vienna.—The general strike has ended and the street traffic has been resumed and restaurants and cafes have been opened, but no intoxicants are permitted to be sold. Leaders of Socialists and Trade Unions are negotiating with Government with a view to resumption of railway, telegraph and telephone services, and satisfactory conclusion is likely.

70 KILLED; 500 WOUNDED.

Hitherto police have made two hundred and fifty arrests and casualties are estimated at seventy killed and over five hundred wounded, which considerably exceeds the number of victims, at the time of the revolution over whole of Austria three years ago. Calm prevails throughout Austria, although railwaymen and postal workers are still on strike.

ARMED POLICE GUARDS.

Armed police are guarding the devastated Palace of Justice, as also the Town Hall, Houses of Parliament, Foreign Office and other public buildings. A special defence force of armed republicans has been formed and they took the oath of allegiance before the Burgomaster, Doctor Seitz. Many foreign tourists left Tyrol hurriedly to-day in motor cars. International trains between Italy and Germany, via Prenner, have been running uninterruptedly throughout the disorders, without Italian military protection.—Reuter.

PALACE OF JUSTICE IN RUINS.

VALUABLE JUDICIAL RECORDS STREWN EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, July 17.

Vienna.—Thousands are visiting the scenes of fighting particularly the ruins of the Palcae of Justice, at one time a splendid building and now a deplorable spectacle of desolation. Practically its foundations only remain. Window frames have been burned and only bare iron work of the Right Cupola is standing. All artistic iron work of the Renaissance style is twisted, while within, nothing remains but blackened and broken walls and heaps of plaster and rubble. Nothing of furniture was salvaged. Remnants of valuable judicial records are strewn everywhere.—Reuter.

MANIFESTO OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

LONDON, July 18.

Vienna.—Leaders of the Social Democratic and Trade Union Parties have issued a manifesto urgnig workers to obey the new armed municipal guard sworn in by the Socialist Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Seitz, and to co-operate with the police to restore order. Manifesto describes the guard as "organ of our Red Vienna and protector of proletarian freedom, discipline and order."

It appears there was further disturbance in the afternoon of the 16th when six persons including two constables were killed and many wounded in an attack on the police station.—Reuter.

ARE COMMUNISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISTURBANCES?

LONDON, July 17.

Paris.—A Communist named Lettel, who is alleged to have fired the first shot in the Vienna outbreak has been arrested. According to the Havas Agency, Communists are responsible for the disturbances, taking advantage of Socialists' wrath in connection with the acquittal of the three Nationaists.—Reuter.

BLACKETT'S NEW MOVE.

GOVERNMENT INSIST ON A SHAREHOLDERS' BANK.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEME OF CONTROL.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' PROTEST

CALCUTTA, July 18.

"I am instructed by the Government to adhere to the main scheme of the Bill, namely, the scheme of a Shareholders' Bank. Therefore, without in anyway committing, the Government to the principle of the State Bank scheme. I would place before you an alternative scheme of control to that submitted by Pundit Malaviya at the Bombay meeting." To this effect Sir Basil Blackett is said to have stated at to-day's meeting of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill. Sir Basil's scheme of control on the basis of a State Bank, it is understood was circulated to members duly printed and incorporated in a draft Bill this morning. Members, it is understood, protested against the scheme being sprung as a surprise on the Committee when it was evident that it had been prepared in time for being printed. The Committee have postponed the consideration of the question of control till Wednesday and took up for consideration the constitution of reserves, its location, and regulations, to govern operations on it. Discussions are proceeding.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Pandit Malaviya, it is understood, spoke on the popular side. At the commencement of the proceedings, it is understood, members pointed out that the official summary of deliberations at Bombay was incomplete and in certain respects, misleading. Sir Basil. it is said, pointed out that the summary was intended for the convenience of members only and was not intended to be authoritative.

Out of 28 members of the Committee, 23 attended, the absentees being Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Sir Sankaran Nair. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, it is understood, has been prevented from attending, owing to ill-health.—Free Press.

SHARE CAPITAL.

When the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill met this morning Sir Basil Blackett is reported to have made a general statement at the outset outlining the provisional programme of the Committee at Calcutta and told that consideration of the question of directorate of the bank which was adjourned for six weeks at Bombay would be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

As regards the question of share capital Sir Basil had no announcement to make just at present though the majority decision of the Committee in Bombay in favour of a State Bank without share capital has gone on record, but not incorporated in the redrafted bill. It is believed that the final decision of the Government in this regard will be announced in the Assembly when the Select Committee's report comes up for consideration.

With regard to the minting of gold mohurs for free circulation as a gold currency of the country, Sir Basil is reported to have reiterated in effect the Government's view-point that a gold currency was impracticable in the immediate future. In this connection it will be interesting to recall that towards the close of the Bombay sitting Sir Basil issued a memorandum in the course of which he said: "Government's view is that gold coin is expensive and it has been practically put into the background by the gold standard countries since the war.—A. P.

BLACKETTS' NEW MOVE.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Sir Basil Blackett is reported to have made a general statement touching 'inter alia', questions relating to the constitution and the control of Bank as also a gold currency. It would appear that although Government still preffered shareholders bank with share capital, they were prepared to accept the Select Committee's Bombay decision in favour of a state bank if Government proposal regarding the directorate was accepted by the Committee. Government were wholly opposed to the conclusions arrived at by the Committee at Bombay, regarding the minting of gold mohurs for monetary transactions.

The main question discussed at to-day's sitting was that of the reserves to be held by the new bank against currency and bank notes. The views were expressed, one in favour of what is known as the Bank of England system or fixed fiduciary reserves and the other, the American and Continental system of proportionate reserves. There was a prolonged discussion on gold bullion and gold securities to be held by Central Bank and as to where they should be held, as also the nature of the Securities to be held in the reserves. The Committee then discussed as to how the note issues and the rupees in circulation should be dealt with when once the gold standard was adopted. The Committee will take up on Wednesday the consideration of the Government proposal regarding the directorate of the bank, which will be discussed at a meeting of the popular section to-night at Birla Park where Sir Purshottam Thakurdas and Pandit Malaviya are staying.—A. P.

CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

BRITISH PRINCES AND PREMIER TO ATTEND.

LONDON, July 18.

Rugby.—Prince George will accompany the Prince of Wales on his forthcoming visit with Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin to Canada for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Dominions. The party will leave London on Friday and Southampton by the "Empress of Australia" on Saturday. They are due the following Friday at Quebec where they will be welcomed by the Governor-General, the Canadian Prime Pinister and other representatives of the Government. They are due to arrive at Montreal the following Monday and will leave the next day for Ottawa where the chief ceremonies will take place.—B.O.W.

CHU'S CONFIDENCE IN LEAGUE.

RECOGNITION OF CHINA'S POSITION URGED.

LONDON, July 17.

In a statement to the press Mr. Chu addresses his best wishes to the League of Nations and expresses his conviction of its efficacy for world peace. He adds that he will remain an eternally enthusiastic supporter of the League, provided the League recognises fully the prerogatives of China resulting from her geographical position and her importance from and economic and political viewpoint.—Reuter.

PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE.

QUOTA SYSTEM FOR ASIATICS.

LONDON, July 17.

Honolulu.—At the Pacific Relations Conference a telegram from President Coolidge was read, in which he expressed the hope that true friendship between nations inferested, would result from frank discussions at the Conference. Mr. Wilbur, president of Stamford University, defending the United States immigration policy declared that it was based on the desire to preserve the integrity of the country and not on an assumption of inferiority of alien peoples. He hoped that the quota system would be extended ultimately to the Asiatics.—Reuter's Special.

TWO SLIGHT EARTHQUAKES

LONDON, July 17.

Jerusalem.—Two slight earthquakes were felt this morning resulting in no damage of any kind.—Reuter.

ASSAULT ON MR. GOKULDAS KHIMJI

MONSTER PROTEST MEETING IN MANDVI

WANTED INVESTIGATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANDVI (Cutch), July 13.

A public meeting of the people of all communities in Cutch Mandvi was held, under the presidency of Mr. Rowjibhai Jagjiwan Shah, on the 12th inst. to protest against the assault on Mr. Gokuldas Kimji at Bhuj, and to place on record the people's sense of indignation at such happenings, in the Bhatia Yagna Shala at 4 p.m. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting people had flocked to the meeting hall in their hundreds and thousands till the vast hall of the meeting-place was packed chokefull with a mass of indignant humanity. Many had no room to sit; but those took part in the meeting standing Hindus and Mussalmans were there in hundreds and thousands to record their sympathy with the most selfless and harmless of the public workers of Cutch, a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, a Congressman and a volunteer worker for the Cutch People's Conference.

MR. GOKULDAS DESCRIBES THE ASSAULT.

The meeting commenced with an account, at the request of the Chair,—of the incident by the principal party, Mr. Gokuldas himself. It seems he had been to Bhuj on some private business of his own, and, on the day of the assault, was due to return to his native place and headquarters, Mandvi. While waiting in a Dharmashala outside the city of Bhuj for the motor bus, Mr. Gokuldas was informed by a stranger that a friend of his,—Bachubhai—wanted to see him before his departure. Someone had already been making a similar inquiry earlier in the day. Mr. Gakuldas was told by the watchman of the Dharmashala: but he, Mr. Gokuldas, was not aware of any reason for such a summons from his friend. When, therefore, the stranger called again in the afternoon (about 2 p.m.) Mr. Gokuldas followed him, and was taken by him to the highway along the Public Park. There the messenger became the assailant with the lathi that he was carrying; and if Mr. Gokuldas escaped alive from the attack, it was no thanks to the clemency of his assailant. Mr. Gokuldas further addressed the meeting as follows:—

"My friends, I had feared for sometime past that some such thing would happen. In fact, I was prepared for my murder or at the least for years of rotting without charge or trial in the jail. Not being able to put up with the horrors perpetrated on my poor compatriots, and unable to see the indignities and worse inflicted on their wives and daughters, I had resolved to set aside all personal consideration and apprehension, when I threw myself in this work. I may tell my assailant and those behind him that I am in no way frightened by this assault, but that I shall devote myself with increased enthusiasm to the cause of the peoples of Cutch." The speaker then went on to remind the meeting of the case of Barbar's wife from Devalia village as also of the efforts made by certain interested and influential parties to put down any endeavour at any investigation and punishment of those involved in that outrageous offence; of the treatment to a few boatmen in Mandvi Harbour; of the assault on some poor cartmen by people engaged on the new palace for Prince Vijaya Rajji, the heir apparent of Cutch; of the Hothis of a village near Lakhpat, whose lands have been attempted to be forced away from them, and on the owners refusing to sign away their patrimony they were all handcuffed and chained and sent to prison for a month or two to bend their spirit, of the murderous beating and assault upon a poor labourer in the State motor garage. In all these cases there was a most serious and reprehensible miscarriage of justice, or even an active effort at positive injustice to the parties concerned the speaker also added that he had to leave Cutch, on private and urgent business, for Africa for some time; but this need not make his assailant think that he was running away frightened by this oppression; or that there need now be no restraint on these malefactors similarly to oppress other public workers or poor people. If they do so, there would be general public indignation and unrest, which would be the surest way of public amelioration in Cutch. The speaker promised to devote himself once again to the best of his ability to public service on his return in two or three months from Africa."

WANTED INVESTIGATION.

Thereafter, Mr. Damji Vachharaj moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Mandvi puts on record its strong sense of indignation at the cowardly and murderous attack with a lathi by an unknown person upon Mr. Gokuldas Khimji on the afternoon of 5-7-27 at Bhuj, and respectfully beg to the Cutch Durbar to make every proper and possible investigation to discover the unknown wretches who have inspired this dastardly attack, and to mete out to them rigorous justice, so that in the future such inhuman assaults on the leaders of the people may be stopped."

The mover described, in support of his resolution, the lofty selfless work and character of Mr. Gokuldas, and held that the tremendous attendance of the public of Mandvi at that meeting was incontestable proof of the great attachment and affection of the people for Mr. Gokuldas. The assault on Mr. Gokuldas was not made, the speaker said, by any feelings of personal enmity, but that it was the result of the enmity borne towards Mr. Gokuldas as a public worker in the cause of the people of Cutch by some officials whose conduct and doings Mr. Gokuldas had opposed. The assault on him is an assault on the whole Cutchi people, and not on him personally; so that the entire people of Cutch must resolve to support Mr. Gokuldas in his great work for the uplift of the people, and pass unanimously this resolution.

Mr. Mathradas Purushotam supported the resolution, and declared Mr. Gokuldas had incurred the enmity of certain high-placed and favoured people by his self-imposed task of of a protector of the wives and daughters of the people of Cutch. Strong language was used by the speaker regarding those high-placed and favoured officers. Addressing the ruler of Cutch, the speaker declared that if this intolerable situation was not relieved, the Maharao would soon lose the attachment and respect of his people. In conclusion, people were asked to support in their thousands the Cutch People's Conference by opening an affiliated branch of that body in every town and village of Cutch, so that concereted endeavours be made for the redress of peoples grievances.

Messrs. Purushottam Dhanji and Jusuf Alarakhya further supported the resolution in neat little speeches appropriate to the occasion. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair, after the Chairman had declared the resolution to have been passed unanimously and had offered his own very stimulating reflections of the present state in Cutch.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S OPTIMISM

BRITAINS PECULIAR POSITION EXPLAINED

LONDON, July 18.

Rugby.—The latest despatches from Geneva indicate the renewal of optimism as to the success of the Naval Limitation Conference as the result of conversations during the past two days. In London authoritative circles are also hopeful and Lord Birkenhead in a speech last night said that a spirit had been maintained among the three powers that might yet bring a degree of agreement that would relieve the taxpayers of their countries from any such naval competition as that before the war.

He added that he was convinced that, as the discussions proceeded there would be full realisation of the wholly individual position occupied by the British Empire. He said, "We inhabit small islands. A strange destiny has projected our population and extended our influence to many areas the whole world over, for whose safety we with their inhabitants are co-operatively responsible. Breach of that responsibility never could and never should be forgotten by those who come afterwards in these communities or in these islands, Britain herself never has at an any given moment food for more than seven weeks. No other country in the world is in that situation and in no circumstance can we agree to an insufficient number of relatively unimportant class of cruisers, which does not act primarily as a fighting unit, which is not attached as a necessary element to a battle fleet, but which discharges for us that vital and indispensable service of protecting the food supply and the necessary trade. I am satisfied that the situation is one, which with careful and systematic study will meet with more and more recognition and agreement".—B.O.W.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN EASTERN COUNTRIES.

BORODIN'S PLANS.

LONDON, July 17.

Shanghai—M. Borodin's whereabouts are unknown, but well-informed quarters express the opinion that he is in Shanghai with the purpose of conferring with Mr. Manuel Quezon, president of the Phillippine Senate, who has arrived here with a party of Fillipino politicians.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Quezon has been closely communicating with the communists in China and Java for the past year and it is also alleged that he has been making speeches lately in favour of linking up the avitation for Phillippine independence with the nationalist movements in China, Java and India.

It is presumed hat his present visit is meant to promite some such scheme.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

CONFERENCE OF THREE POWERS' NAVAL EXPERTS.

LONDON, July 17.

As a result of private conversations which lasted for the whole of yesterday between Mr. Bridgeman assisted by Lord Cecil and the Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field and Barons Ishi and Saito and Japanese naval experts, followed by further discussions between experts to-day, there is good reason to believe that marked progress has been made towards a rapproachment between British and Japanese views in regard to the number of big cruisers and the total tonnage and also restriction to eight inch guns. An agreement thus seems nearer. Mr. Gibson interviewed by Renter said that the situation was more hopeful than it had ever been before.—Reuter.

ARBITRARY POWERS FOR CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

GOVT. ASKED TO POSTPONE DECISION.

BILL REFERRED TO RULES COMMITTEE.

Although the Bombay Legislative Council has been in session since Monday some members of the Municipal Coporation advisedly did not go to Poona in order to give expression of their views in regard to the fresh power which is proposed to be conferred upon the municipal president under the new Bombay Municipal Act which is before the Legislative Council present. A few councillors sent an urgent requisition to the president of the municipal corporation calling upon him to call a special meeting for the consideration of this matter and accordingly the question was fixed for discussion at 5-10 p.m. on Monday. It was a strange irony of fate that the resolution which was passed under the Nationalists' guidance was proposed to be rescinded by the leader of the Nationalist Party, viz. Mr. K. F. Nariman. Three years ago when a Parsi councillor who is since dead attempted to obstruct the then President Mr. V. J. Patel the house passed the resolution requesting the Government to amend the Municipal Act empowering the president to remove an obstructionist councillor. The Government acceded to the request but some of the councillors seeing no necessity now to widen the power of the President brought a proposition to rescined the said resolution. There was a full dress debate and ultimately the question was referred to a committee and the Government were requested in the meantime to stay their hands from passing the bill.

MR. NARIMAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that Section 36 of the Municipal Act should not be further amended as is proposed through the Bill to be moved in the ensuing sessions of the Legislative Council, giving more powers to the President to deal with alleged defiance on the part of members.

That the Corporation are farther of opinion that Corporation Resolution No. 8435, dated the 20th November 1924, proposing such amendment should be rescinded.

That the President be requested to send an urgent and immediate communication to the Government requesting them either to withdraw that part of the Bill or to suspend consideration, until the matter is fully reconsidered by the Corporation.

Mr. Nariman at the outset said the matter was important and urgent as an important part of the municipal constitution was proposed to be amended by the Government without giving the Corporation any opportunity to express their views. He admitted that in 1924 the corporation by a resolution asked Government to amend the Municipal constituion so as to widen the powers of the President owing to the attitude of a councilor who was responsible for constant friction but he submitted that the circumstances which obtained in 1921 and which necessitated the passing of such a resolution to widen the powers of the President did not exist in 1927 and if the bill as amended by the Government of Bombay and published in Government Gazette was passed it would have a far reaching effect upon the Municipal constitution. It was true, he said, that the legislative conceils and the Legislative Assembly had under Government of India Act given powers to the Presidents as was proposed to be given to the Municipal President, but Mr. Nariman submitted that the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Councils did not stand analogy as the Councils were bodies to pass laws and regulations for the country while the Corporation was purely an administrative body.

ARBITRARY POWERS FOR PRESIDENT.

The Municipal Corporation was in existence for over half a century but there never arose an occasion for the President to exercise such arbitrary power nor were there any unruly members now that the President should be empowered to deal drastically with a councillor. Under the proposed bill the President was armed with arbitrary power.

Dr. Choksey—Why not?

Mr. Nariman—It is very important so far as the procedure and constitution are concerned. The Government should have given an opportunity to the Corporation, said Mr. Nariman, to consider the bill before they drafted it, so that the Corporation might express their views on the question. There was no excuse to pass the bill in such a hurry nor was there any necessity to bring about the bill now since the relations of the Corporation and the Presidents had gone on smoothly for the last sixty years. Mr. Nariman submitted that in the Legislative Councils, there were Government benches and membrs from various constituencies, who required for the good conduct of the house to arm the Presidents with arbitrary power but the Municipal Corporation had no such necessity since they had no Government bench in the Corporation except their progressive friends who were not as bad as the Government benches (laughter).

Mr. H. P. Mody—Thank you.

Mr. Nariman—I hope they would be as good as nationalits.

Mr. Nariman continuing said it was extremely undemocratic to arm the president of the Corporation with arbitrary power to remove a Councillor who came to the Corporation with thousands of votes of the rate payers.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the resolution and said three years ago a Councillor was of opinion that the Corporation should have power to appoint Municipal Commissioner now the same member was of opposite views. The Corporation three years ago thought to arm the President with drastic powers now they thought otherwise as the circumstances had changed. He therefore urged the house to support the resolution.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Rules and Procedure Committee and request Government to stay their hands from passing the bill pending consideration of the Corporation. Mr. Chandavarkar thought that the presnt power of the President to adjourn the house in case a Councillor obstructed was arbitrary as for the sake of one member the whole house was penalised. It was therefore highly necessary to arm the President with authority to call upon a councillor to withdraw from the house rather than adjourn the whole house The more democratic the Government, Mr. Chandavakar said, the President should be invested with more powers. The President upheld the dignity of the house and the authority conferred upon him was authority conferred upon the house. He therefore thought that for the proper and smooth working of the house such a measure was necessary

Mr. B. G. Dalvi seconded the amendment.

MR. BOMAN BEHARAM'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the President was already clothed with wide powers and there was time that his powers were curtailed. The circumstances which existed in 1924 did not exist now and he therefore moved an amendment to request the Government to withdraw from the proposed bill the power conferred upon the President until the Corporation had considered the matter.

Mr. Nariman accepted the amendment as a rider to his proposition.

DR. CHOKSEY'S SURPRISE.

Dr. J. N. Choksey expressed his surprise at the resolution.

Three years ago he said, the Corporation passed a resolution asking Government to empower the President to remove a recalcitrant member and when that power was acceded to they did not want it. He asked the house if that was the way they were going to conduct Swaraj when they got it? He urged the house to get the power conferred upon the President and then after a trial express their opinion.

Mr. H. P. Modv said it was not the President who was invested with the authority but the house. The President was the embodiment and strength of the house. He reminded the house that the resolution was passed under the nationalists' guidance and no case was made out to rescind it

Dr. J. V. Vora said the resolution was passed three years ago owing to the mischief of a member who obstructed the President but was no more in existence now. He thought the President required power as was proposed to be given in the bill and therefore he opposed the proposition.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh did not think that the President was the embodiment of the strength of the house as he was guided by the votes.

The Government of India, he said, very often rescinded their own resolutions and the Rowlatt Act was an instance. He asked the house to consider the consequence if a Swarajist President of not a gentle temperament was arned with this power and he asked some nominated member to withdraw from the house (laughter).

Mr. H. G. Horniman thought that the bill was not wanted as the house trusted the President and the President trusted the house.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved another amendment that the Government be asked to reconsider the bill with the expression of Corporations opinion that the power should be given to the President with the consent of the house. Mr. Tairsee said the Presidents had their own likes and dislikes and they too were human beings. He therefore thought that the house should be the deciding factor and not the President,

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the amendment, and said Mr. V. J. Patel did not send to the Government the Corporation resolution but the recommendation of the committee. Mr. Patel had misconceived his duty in wrongly informing the Government.

Mr. Tairsee—It is a vote of censure on Mr. Patel (laughter).

Mr. Arbuthnot supported the amendment of Mr. Chandavarkar and said if the Government delayed in bringing the bill for three years it was because the Minister of Self-Government had to collect a number of recommedatory resolutions on different matters which he collected all the time before remodelling the Act.

The question at this stage was put to the vote. Mr. Chandavarker's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS AND BUFFALOES.

Consideration was given to a Letter to the President, dated the 14th April 1927, from Mr. Ratanji Nasarwanji Lakdawala stating that a Cow Protection League has been formed by the Bullion Bazar of Bombay for the past four years and that it has saved some four hundred milch-cattle cows and buffaloes, and which have been kept at the League's grazing ground at Thana; that besides this the Bullion Bazar has organized the free distribution of pure milk for poor children in Bombay and Thana without distinction of caste or creed and that about 2 maunds of milk is thus distributed daily; that apart from this the Bazar is giving away milk in charity worth about Rs. 11,000; that a movement was started last year that the slaughter of cows and buffaloes should be stopped on Ganesh Chaturthi anr Ashtami two very important Hindu holidays but that the matter was shelved then. Requesting that the slaughter of cows and buffaloes may be stopped at Bandra on these two holidays and expressing a hope that this moderate demand will not be opposed in the Corporation and adding that if this request is granted he will arrange for two maunds of milk being given to the Municipality daily for such distribution as they may think fit.

The Markets and Gardens Committee recommended to the Corporation that the letter be recorded.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia proposed that the report of the committee be approved and adopted.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Markets and Gardens Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. M. M. Desai moved another amendment that the Commissioner be requested to recommend the licensees to stop slaughtering of animals on Ganesh Chatuthi and Janmashtami holidays.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the amendment.

Dr. J. N. Choksey supported the amendment and urged the house to respect the religious feelings of the Hindus community.

Mr. Haji Fateb Mohmed H. M. Maniar asked the Hindu councillors to stop gambling which was prevalent among men and women of Hindu community during religious festivals before they urged the house to stop slaughter of animals on festival days.

The Municipal Commissioner had no objection to the question going back to the Markets and Gardens Committee as he doubted if it was practicable to close markets in the City for two days, viz. the day of slaughter and the day of sale. If the food supply was cut off for two consecutive days he thought it would cause hardship to the citizens.

The question being put to the vote, Mr. Mohan Lal Desai's amendment was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

(Continued from column 6.)

the subject-matter of the Bill, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of a Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay proposed to be introduced in the said Council.

RECRUITMENT FOR ASSAM GARDENS

POONA, July 18.

It was said answering Rao Bahadur Karki in the Bombay Council that nearly 350 persons had been recruited in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara for the Assam Gardens. In Bijapur 409 had been recruited.

About licenses to bidi makers permitting them to make bidis at home, Government said it was not possible to allow this.—Free Press.

"FLAME OF THE FOREST."

A THRILLING INDIAN NOVEL

"Flame of the Forest," an Indian story of absorbing interest by Alice Eustace, well-known writer of "The Make-Believe Lover" and "Cloistered Virtue" will be published every Wednesday and Saturday in the illustrated supplement of the "Bombay Chronicle." It is a story inspired by sincerity of thought and purpose, and written with a real gift for suggesting atmosphere and for deftly weaving the intricate web of a fine romance. The interest is so gripping that after having once begun no reader will be inclined to leave it till he or she has read it to the end. Do not miss your copy of "The Chronicle."

RE-IMPOSITION OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

(Continued from Previous page.)

contributed largely to the development of Aden.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson in his reply said that once or twice the Government of India had passed bills validating views of the House and on this occasion also they would do the same thing. They should request the Government of India to pass those provisions which they were compelled to omit in the bill.

The amendment asking the bill to be sent back to the Select Committee was then put to vote and declared lost. The motion that the bill be read for the second time was put to vote and carried. The bill was then voted upon clause by clause.

Very interesting debate ensued on Mr. Munshi's amendment to the Aden Bill objecting to the introduction of the system of Honorary Magistrates in Aden. Mr. J. B. Petit seconded Mr. Munshi's amendment. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed opposed the amendment on the plea that the views of the Aden people in the matter had not been ascertained. How could they know, whether those people wanted Honorary Magistrates or not? Mr. H. B. Shivdasani said that they objected not to the institution of the Honorary Magistrate but to the way in which Honorary Magistrates were selected. According to him, the system of selection was very demoralising. Mr. Noor Mohamad opposed the system and related his experiences in Sind.

In his reply, Mr. Muns hiasked if the public life in Aden had reached a stage so as to satisfy the needs of Honorary Magistrates. The Hon. Mr. Hotson pooh-poohed the idea that the paid officers of the Government would make blunders in making selection of proper men for the post of Honorary Magistrates. He was glad that Government officers were receiving compliments from their usual opponents in Aden. They wanted a few extra hands to carry on the judicial work there.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah was surprised at the amendment as it conflicted with the principle of increasing association of non-officials with the work of administration. Several non-official members made vigorous speeches, dwelling on the fact that the system of Honorary Magistrates had proved to be a dismal failure in the Bombay Presidency. The amendment was then put to vote, division was present and granted. 29 voted for the amendment of Mr. Munshi and 45 against. The amendment was declared lost. The Aden Bill is going to be read for third time in a day or two.

RELIEF TO DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS.

The Home Member then introduced the Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879. The statement of objects and reasons states, that it has been suggested by the Bombay High Court that the jurisdiction of village Munsiffs should be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. The limit of ten rupees had been fixed as long as 1879, when the value of a rupee was much larger than it is at present. The Bill is designed to carry out this suggestion. The first reading of the Bill was carried and immediately the Bill was read for the second time. The discussio non the Bill is proceeding and will most probably be concluded to-day.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL

MR. PRADHAN'S NOTICE OF MOTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 18.

A notice has been received of the following motion from Mr. R. G. Pradhan that the following humble address be presented to his Excellency:—"We the members of the Bombay Legislative Council respectfully pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to appoint immediately Standing Committees of the Legislative Council, as recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill 1919, and Council Secretaries, as provided for under section 52 of the Government of India Act."

The motion is expected to elicit very interesting discussion. The experiment of Council Secretaries and Standing Committees has been tried with success in Madras and Bengal.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY BILL

MESSRS. HAMILL & DASTUR'S SPECIAL NOMINATIONS AS M. L. C.'S.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states:

His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Kt., C.I.E., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has nominated (1) Mr. H. Hamill, and (2) Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur, I.S.O., having special knowledge or experience of

(Continued in column 5.)

DEFECTS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT.

STARVING NATION BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

GERRY-MANDERING MINISTERIAL ASSURANCE.

PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE IN POONA.

Principal K. R. Kanitkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in a suitable speech in which he briefly described the benefits of universal primary education. Turning to the matters of immediate importance to the Conference he said:

"In my opinion there are three points of vital importance which deserve to be considered:—

(1) Finance; (2) The constitution of the School Boards and their powers; and (3) the Agency in charge of the carrying out of the programme of elementary education.

The Act of 1923 provides that as soon as a Local Authority raises one Rupee for the purpose of primary education and spends it properly, the Government of Bombay is bound to pay two Rupees towards the same end. This provision in the Act was made perhaps under the belief that the Local authorities would understand the real importance of elementary education and so would be willing to levy the necessary tax. Excepting a few districts out of 26, none seems to have collected courage to levy an educational cess. They are not prepared to stand the double odium—one due to the levy of a tax and the other due to the introduction of compulsion in education. Even though members of a local body may not be directly responsible for the introduction of compulsion in Education, still they know that they cannot avoid accepting the responsibility of having given their consent to it. This experiment with two variables is sought to be performed successfully by bodies which are not only not very enthusiastic over either of them but in addition have very little experience in education, especially in imparting it."

"The only remedy that may be suggested is that Government should provide all the money required, which is not more than 50 per cent. more than what they are bound to provide under the present act. If therefore the Government and for the matter of that the Legislative Council are convinced that Universal elementary education is the only remedy however partial against all ills, social and political, they cannot afford to wait for the reluctant local bodies to raise their 1|3 share. If they realise that elementary education is a necessary basic operation on the mind of every future citizen, if he is to function as such, then they will not hesitate to cooperate in finding the necessary funds. It is well known that in order to enable a country to compete successfully with its neighbours, industrially, certain industries are recognised as basic industries and the whole country pays to maintain these irrespective of the fact that such industries may be situated in different parts of the country with which other parts of the same country may not feel vitally connected. A similar view has got to be taken about primary education. It is a basic operation on which the efficiency of the community largely depends. The physical well-being, the moral level and the industrial regeneration depend upon this operation primarily as a base on which the corresponding superstructures have to be built and therefore no responsible Government and Legislature can afford to shove the responsibility on the local bodies who are handicapped by ignorance and inexperience. If they do so they can certainly not claim to be called "national" in the right sense of the world."

Mr. Kanitkar further pointed out the need of oood supervisors to devote their life entirely to the cause of Indian villages. He made some remarks about the unsatisfactory constitution of School Boards and pleaded for making their powers definite, and rendering them independent of the control of local bodies.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani, M.L.C., President of the Primary Education Conference after thanking the organisers of the Conference for doing him the honour of electing him, their President said:

"Presiding at a Conference of this kind involves a responsibility which could have been discharged by a worthier person. I had the honour to be on the Chandavarkar Committee that furnished material and evidence to the Minister of Education, Dr. Paranjpye, but which he preferred to differ from more than to follow. The Bill that he brought before the Council did not fulfil the expectations of the masses or those, who represented them. It made little advance on its predecessor, the Patel Bill, beyond creating a statutory liability of the Government and the Local authorities to contribute a fixed ratio, which in actual working by the Government has been used to lighten the then existing burden on the Government and to increase it on the Local authorities: it further added a period within which a scheme of compulsory education had to be framed and executed. We need not be surprised that this Act, though it is nominally applied to several Local authorities, has made little actual progress in those areas, so far as even the preparation of a scheme is concerned.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

The most imporant consideration in the execution and working of this vast scheme, will always be the question of finance. I am grieved to notice that there has been an attempt on the part of one contracting party to circumvent the declarations and undertakings given by the Minister at the introduction of the Bill. It was introduced in the Legislative Council by the Minister on 29th September 1922, when with reference to finance, he observed.

"In recent days, considering the increased expenditure on primary education, the Local Board contribution has remained constant, while the Government contribution has risen very considerably indeed, so that at the present moment, taking the Presidency as a whole, for primary education, Local Boards spend 12 p.c. and the Government spend 88 p.c."....."At present we spend 88 p.c. If therefore we ask the Local Boards to change their contribution to 33.3 p.c. all the new resources which are to be given to them under the Local Boards Act, would be eaten up and more than eaten up in finding the remaining 21 p.c. What is intended in fact is that the *present grants* (remember it is grants not "grant"!) that are being given to the District Local Board are not to be reduced."

To remove all possible doubts the Honourable Minister proceeded to illustrate his idea with admirable clarity by figures thus.—

"Suppose at present we spend Rs. 100 after education in a village, out of that Rs. 88 are spent by Government and Rs. 12 by the Local Board. Suppose by any measure of expansion or compulsion this Rs. 100 becomes Rs. 200, of the new Rs. 100 Government will find Rs. 66 or 67 and the Local Body will find the remaining 33 or 34 and now the Government will spend Rs. 81 plus 67 equal to 155 and the Local Board will spend Rs. 12 plus 33 equal to 45; so that you will find on this basis, we propose, that the burden on the Local Body will be 1|3 so far as the new expenditure is incurred and the Government will continue to give the grant on the 'old scale' to Local Bodies on the 'present' expenditure."

So far as Municipalities were concerned, the contribution from Government was 50 per cent. of *all* expenditure on primary education "including grants in aided institutions."

POPULAR CRITICISM.

In spite of this very clear undertaking given by Dr. Paranjpye on behalf of the Government, the share proposed to be borne by the Government was pronounced by almost every speaker on the non-official side to be too low and insufficient. I cannot do better than quote again from the debates, the remarks of Mr. Jadav, then a nominated member, but one who received the Education port-folio after Dr. Paranjpye.

"Therefore I say, Sir, that the principle of national responsibility ought to be recognised by Government, and therefore no responsibility should be thrown upon Local Bodies. The Local Boards, Sir, are asked to provide for a 3rd part of the expenditure, in this Bill. I was told that the Honorable mover has given assurance that the sums spent on education upto now, will be forthcoming from Government coffers and that only 1|3 of the additional expenditure that would be required to make education compulsory in the villages and other places, will be expected from the Local Boards, while 2|3rd will be provided by Government. It is not a very generous offer, Sir. Up to this time, nearly 7|8 or 9|10 of the expenses on education have been borne by Government and only 1|8th or 1|10th has been left to the Local Bodies. The same proportion of responsibility ought to be taken up by the Government, because, it is a national question and ought not to be left to the choice of the Local Body."

"You are not perhaps aware, that a successful attempt was made by the Select Committee of the Bill, "with the consent and concurrence of the Minister" himself, to raise 2|3rd to 3|4th as Government share to Local Boards and to make a provision, that though 50 per cent. was to remain as Government contribution to Municipalities, such higher proportion may be given as the Government may determine in each particular case. Before the Council, however, he produced a fiat from the then Governor, disallowing this salutary amendment. We find then that the Minister gave a solemn undertaking in his speech on behalf of Government that the datum line for Local Boards which was not liable to be affected was the 80 or 90 per cent. of the total expenditure being actually "received by way of grants," when the Bill became law, in 1923. His speech or the subsequent reproduction of this conception in sec. 13 (2) made no reservation as to the source or the purpose or the nature of the contribution. The wordings are,

"Nothing in this section will affect the claim of any Local Authority, to any annual grant which at the time, this Act comes into operation, is being paid to it by the Government for purposes of primary education."

It may be noted, that this clause refers to Local Board and Municipalities alike. It was a simple unambiguous and straightforward statement of fact containing a solemn declaration of a legal right of the the Local authorities."

Mr. Pahaljani then referred to Government's deliberate attempts to misinterpret the promises of Ministers, as recorded in a note by the Director of Information, pleads for suitable school buildings, encouragement of Vernacular literature, proper kind of text books, necessity of moral education, adequate payment of teachers and expresses satisfaction that there is a good deal done in Maharashtra for girls' education.

Concluding his speech, he said: "I may sum up by stating that the compulsory primary education Act is so defective and the Rules so one-sided and partial, that it is the duty of this Conference to insist on the Minister to appoint a special committee consisting of those who have tried to work the Act and discovered difficulties, to remodel the whole and to further insist that if no change is made in the rates of contribution, there should be an equitable and straight forward treatment of the Local authorities in financial matters which, until the ratio is altered, I should lean on the side of generosity. It is the duty of this Conference to take steps for production of literature and inculcation of activities that may alter the tone of education in our primary schools, and to achieve that end, to unite all provinces in taking a common line of action. It may insist and introduce in schools through their School Boards throughout the Presidency, suitable physical culture to ensure better health in children. We have a Director, who will be willing to assist us in all our reasonable aspirations and endeavours. I believe, if this Conference succeeds in co-ordinating the efforts of all School Boards, its existence will be fully justified."

Supreme Task Before Hindu Society.

1. Suddhi. Propaganda about Sangathan.
2. Amelioration of the depressed classes.
3. Elevation of the state of Hindu widows.
4. Prohibition of child marriage and marriage of men of advanced age.
5. Swadeshi propaganda.
6. Service of the country and self-sacrifice.
7. Spread of education.

MORVI'S GENEROURS GIFT.

VANKANER, July 18.

It has been announced that it was H. H. the Maharaja Thakor Saheb of Morvi who generously donated Rs. 15,000 to the Saurashtra Seva Samiti to defray all the expenses in connection with the temporary eye-hospitals, free kitchens and other facilities afforded to all eye-patients treated by Dr. Mathuradas of the Punjab, a devout Arya Samajist followor of Maharshi Dayanand, whose birth-place is Tankara under Morvi.—Free Press.

SINKING OF SHAHZADA

INQUIRY INTO DISASTER.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

According to the "Englishman", news of the sinking of "Shahzada" was received by wireless from "Clintonia" which was coming to Calcutta from Chittagong.

The following Europeans were drowned: The Chief, the Second, Third and Fourth Engineers, an apparentice, a wireless watcher and purser. The 50 Survivors were Captain Carvalho, the Chief, the Second and the Third Officers, a wireless operator and an apprentice and 44 members of the crew. A marine court of enquiry into the cause of the disaster will be held on July 30.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 19TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, let me be plain-speaking and blurt out that you do not possess independent nature, that is, you are generally a slave to others who are of independent nature and think out everything for themselves, whether a particular thing is good or bad. You make your statement, generally, to please others, as you have mortal dread of offending others if they disagreed with your views. If, for instance, you are a public worker and are to deliver a lecture say on: "Is polygamy beneficial to India"? you will write and re-write your lecture before delivering it, showing it to about a dozen friends (mostly, male friends, as the other sex can naturally be expected to abhor the very idea of this beastly practice). And agreeing to modify views here and there, as different ideas emanate from different fertile brains, you will be making a mess of the whole thing. Your statements will be self-contradictory in several places which, of course, you have not the intelligence to make out in your zeal to please one and all. Between two stools a person falls to the ground, but among several stools, he can only go to the Hades. When you ask some of your friends of their opinion about your proposed lecture, some of them will, of course, to please you say, after reading it, that it can be from the pen of a modern Solomon only. When the next day (or the day after in case of less enterprising editors) the matter is sifted through the editorial sieve and grain (if any) is separated from chaff and you are shown in your true colours you will be cursing the thankless-taskwala, the editors, who, you will allege, are prejudiced. In the battle of life only those who are strong and efficient and all-rounders succeed, and never those who waver and falter and wait for others' lead. Shakespeare has well said "To thine ownself be true." If you assert yourself, that is, claim that you are a man (and not a person clad in coat and pant but choked with blouse and petticoat philosophy) you will chisel and cut out a beautifullv artistic figure worthy of a Mahatre or a Vagh.

(Continued from column 6.)

qualifications or specified them very imperfectly.

The tables in the report showing the salary earned during previous employment indicate clearly that the unemployment problem is one that chiefly affects the lower paid workers. It is seen that out of the total unemployed persons in the Presidency, 58.57 per cent. earned a salary of Rs. 80 or below, 32.91 per cent. earned a salary of over Rs. 80 and below Rs. 175 and only 7.43 per cent. earned a salary over Rs. 175. In 12 or 1.09 per cent. of the cases the salary earned was not specified.

As regards the means of livelihood during unemployment, it is seen that 49.46 per cent. of the total or nearly half the number of unemployed persons were supported by their relatives during the period of unemployment, 8.15 per cent. maintained themselves on previous savings, 7.67 per cent. by casual work, and 4.91 per cent. by income from real property. Cases in which the unemployed person had to depend upon vicarious charity were comparatively few.

RETRENCHMENT—THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE.

It appears that retrenchment is the principal cause of unemployment as in no fewer than 579 or 52.49 per cent of the cases, the cause assigned for unemployment was retrenchment. In 15.14 per cent. of the cases it was illness, in 14.32 per cent. of the cases the unemployed person lost his job because it was a temporary one and in 8.38 per cent. of the cases unemployment was due to resignation.

The position previously held by the majority of unemployed persons was that of a clerk. 50.95 per cent. of the total returned themselves as clerks, 6.80 per cent. as typists. 2.36 per cent. as head clerks and 2.81 per cent. as store keepers. All these persons can be styled as clerks and the combined figure thus comes to 62.92 per cent. of the total.

It appears that the majority of unemployed persons try to secure an appointment either by means of applications only or by personal calls and applications.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG CLERKS THE MOST NUMEROUS VICTIMS.

RETRENCHMENT THE MAIN CAUSE.

RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY.

(From the Director of Information.)

An enquiry into middle class unemployment in the Bombay Presidency was completed by the Labour office at the beginning of this year and the results based upon it are now incorporated in a special report which has just been published.

METHOD OF ENQUIRY.

The method of enquiry decided upon by the Labour Office was to draw up a suitable schedule and to send copies of this schedule together with a circular letter (copies of the schedule and the circular letter have been printed on pages 101-102 of the report) to various heads of offices, departments, schools, colleges, etc., with a request that the schedules might be circulated amongst unemployed persons known to themselves, to their subordinates, friends or students. In all, 20,446 schedules were circulated in the Presidency out of which 2,575 were received back duly completed. A number of these schedules was defective and out of the total only 1,852 were accepted for final tabulation.

This enquiry relates to persons unemployed during the month of November 1926.

The schedules were, on the whole, filled in satisfactorily by the persons returning them.

WHO ARE THE "MIDDLE CLASSES?"

It was a matter of considerable difficulty for the Labour Office to decide upon a definition of the expression 'Middle Class.' This expression is one of those expressions in common use, the general significance of which is understood by all, but which it is somewhat difficult precisely to define. In this report the term 'Middle Class' covers educated persons engaged for the most part in non-manual occupations. A further limitation was introduced because the enquiry dealt with only those who were literate in English, although there are of course many educated members of the middle class who do not know English. The reason for this limitation was (1) that the problem of middle class unemployment, as generally understood, chiefly affects persons ordinarily engaged in the larger cities, who by the nature of their education and occupation are English knowing and (2) the difficulty of approaching those who are chiefly engaged in Pednis and small trading concerns.

The unemployed for the purposes of this enquiry include (a) persons who had once had employment, but had lost it and (b) persons who are qualified for and desirous of holding a post, but have not been able to obtain one. In the case of the latter, the duration of unemployment has been counted from the fifth month after the individual was qualified for a post and desired to obtain one.

The Labour Office enquiry, therefore, covers unemployed persons not engaged in purely manual occupations, who have been educated at least upto the English fourth standard and have earned a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per month or are qualified to hold a post at that pay. The enquiry does not include pensioners or persons with fluctuating or unascertainable incomes. It also excludes persons in business on their own account and those following the learned professions.

CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY CITY.

Out of the 1,852 schedules tabulated for the whole Presidency, 1,244 or 67.17 per cent. were for Bombay City only.

The bulk of the unemployed or 77.65 per cent. of the total were below the age of 32 and 61.41 per cent. of the total were between the ages of 17 and 26. Only about 12 per cent. were over 37. It appears from these figures the unemployment affects mostly younger men, very largely those who have just left school or college.

57.16 PER CENT. UNEMPLOYED UNMARRIED.

It is seen that 57.16 per cent. of the total unemploy in Bombay were unmarried. Of those 31 years of age and under, 68.12 per cent. were unmarried and of those 26 and under 76.31 per cent. were unmarried.

The analysis of the figures according to religion and caste and native place shows that 64.79 per cent. were Hindus 3.94 per cent. were Muhammadans, 13.18 per cent. were Parsis, 15.44 per cent. Christians, 2.09 per cent. Jews and 0.56 per cent. others. The bulk of the unemployed persons or nearly 80 per cent. of the total belong to the Bombay Presidency. Only 7.80 per cent. hail from Madras.

The table giving the analysis of the qualifications of unemployed persons is of interest. It is seen that nearly 50 per cent. of the unemployed persons covered by the returns do not possess what are generally regarded as the minimum qualifications. In 605 cases or 48.64 per cent. of the total the individual had not even passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination. Only 164 persons or 13.18 per cent. of the total had passed the Matric or its equivalent examination. 51 or 4.10 per cent. were undergraduates and 77 or 6.18 per cent. were graduates.

CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The cause of unemployment was in 46.58 per cent. of the cases given as retrenchment. In 8.44 per cent. of the cases it was attributed to closing down of the office in which the unemployed persons had served. If this is also regarded as retrenchment, this cause (i.e. retrenchment) accounts for 55.02 per cent. of the unemployment. In 127 cases or 15.33 per cent. of the total, the cause of leaving last employment was illness. In 82 or 10.02 per cent. of the cases unemployment was due to resignation. It is surprising that so large a number of men should voluntarily place themselves on the unemployed list. The causes given for resigning were various. Some reported that they resigned in order to improve their prospects, others complained of ill-treatment at the hands of their superiors. In one case the person who was working as a salesman resigned because he thought the work 'not agreeable to an educated man,' and in one instance the unemployed person resigned because his politics did not agree with those of his master.

The position previously held by the majority of unemployed persons was that of a clerk. If typists and headclerks are also regarded as clerks, this group accounts for no less than 62.96 per cent. of the total.

It is seen that in nearly half the number of cases the means adopted by unemployed persons to secure employment were either applications, or applications and personal calls only. In no case was it stated that efforts wers made to secure employment through the agency of some employment bureau.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In the last section of the Report the results of the enquiry as a whole have been presented in order to enable the reader to get an idea of the middle class unemployment problem as it affects the whole Presidency. It is seen that of the total number of unemployed persons 59.56 per cent. had held previous employment, while 40.14 per cent. were never employed.

80.24 per cent. of the total unemployed persons were below the age of 32, 65.98 per cent. were below 27 years of age and 30.13 per cent. were below 22 years of age.

Of the total unemployed persons in the Presidency, 42.60 per cent. were married, 53.89 per cent. were unmarried, 3.19 per cent. were widowers, while in 0.32 per cent. of the cases the civil condition was not specified.

Excluding 119 cases in which the duration of unemployment was not specified, in 615 or 35.49 per cent. of the cases the duration of unemployment was less than six months, in 529 or 30.52 per cent. of the cases it was over six months but not over one year, in 312 or 18 per cent. of the cases it was over one year but not over two years and in only 277 or 15.99 per cent. of the cases it was over two years. It will thus be seen that the majority or 66.01 per cent. of the persons were unemployed for a period of only one year or less.

Analysed according to religion and caste and region of origin it is seen that of the total number of unemployed person in the Presidency 69.22 per cent. were Hindus, 5.35 per cent. Muhammadans, 10.20 per cent. Parsis, 13.01 per cent. Christians 1.84 per cent. Jews while in 7 or 0.38 per cent. of the cases the religion of the unemployed person was not specified. Nearly 81. per cent. of the unemployed persons belong to the Bombay Presidency.

As regards educational qualifications, it is seen that 47.68 per cent. of the total had not passed the Matriculation examination which is considered the minimum qualification for person desirous of entering Government service. 13.60 per cent. of the unemployed had passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination, 4.59 per cent. were undergraduates, 7.02 per cent. were graduates, 5.78 per cent. knew typing, 1.73 per cent. knew shorthand and the rest either possessed some other miscellaneous qualification, technical or otherwise, or did not specify their

(Continued in column 3.)

"VOX POPULI VOX DEI"

(Continued from page 6.)

the talk of mere obstruction in the legislature without the will to work out an alternative programme of reconstruction in the country would be attended by disastrous consequences to the nation.

LEADERS NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH.

Then why not walk out of the Councils and begin spade work in the country? The answer is simple enough. I confess our leaders,—at least many of them,—are not serious enough on this vital aspect of national revival. But are those who may be tempted to smile on this frank confession serious about the achievement of Swaraj? If they are, they ought to know their responsibilties better. Instead of manoeuvring to detach the serried ranks of the Congress Camp, they should concentrate their energies, talents and capacities upon the constructive side of the Congress movement while allowing their comrades in the Councils a free hand to work in the legislatures. This is only possible if there is goodwill and mutual trust. 'Vox Populi, Vox Dei' should be the belief that should guide their actions. If once these gallants realised that the united voice of the people is the voice of God, the progress towards the attainment of our cherished goal will be speedy, for no power on earth could resist our united demand. If to-day work in the Councils is not productive of any tangible good, it is not because the Congressmen there are not true to their country, but because in any line of action that they may follow, they lack the sanction behind that action. The duty, therefore, of these impatient and restless critics does not lie in indulging in cheap sneers, spiteful reprimands and vituperative cant. They should, by their constructive action, create that sanction in the country which would strengthen the Congressmen in the Councils to pursue an uncompromising policy of obstruction. Without this, all talk of "betrayal" is sheer humbug, mischievous and malicious aspersions on the patriotism of those Congressmen who have entered the Councils.

INALIENABLE RIGHT.

The main principle on which the Council policy of the Congress is based is the declaration of the nation's inalienable right to determine its own constitution and Government and a repudiation of the Jingo assumption that the British Parliament should be the arbiter of India's "progress towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government." The Gauhati resolution, while piously—only piously—adhering to this principle, has receded from its strict enforcement. It has clearly and unequivocally enjoined on the Congressmen in the Councils a policy of parliamentary—mark the word 'parliamentary'—opposition,—a policy of discriminate obstruction—or, in other words, to work the Councils for what they are worth. What else does that fundamental clause in the Gauhati resolution which asks the Congressmen in the Councils to "move resolutions, introduce bills and support measures"—Governmental or otherwise—"which are calculated to advance the agricultural, economic and industrial progress of the country" mean? In the face of this fundamental clause, all the others are a mere expression of the principle expressed above. This clause is the real Gauhati mandate. In other words the Gauhati mandate is that Congressmen in the legislatures should follow a policy of discriminate obstruction.

The only intelligible policy that the nationalists could honourably pursue with self-respect to themselves and to the Indian nation is a policy of concerted opposition to the bureaucracy. An endeavour should be made to find out the largest common measure on which all the political parties in the country could be brought under one banner, the banner of the Indian National Congress. That common measure exists already in the Gauhati Congress resolution. Discriminate or parliamentary opposition is the common formula on which all the parties could and should unite. Differences there may still exist. But when once agreement is reached on fundamentals, all other differences would not be of any consequence. Concerted action based on such a unity in the legislatures, nurtured and aided by active constructive work throughout the country would certainly serve mightily to galvanize the spent-up enthusiasm of the people. As a natural consequence of such action, there would, ultimately be unanimity in any movement of uncompromising hostility towards an unbending bureaucracy.

Now, Non-co-operation, for all practical purposes, is dead and it cannot be revised by a stroke of the pen. Let us, therefore, in the words of the poet allow the dead to bury itself. I appeal to all, who have the freedom of India at heart and are out to achieve it, to realise the existing circumstances and to act, act in the living present with self-confidence, determination and faith in the arbiter of human destinies, and with courage and wisdom.

NEGLECTED CONSTITUTION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH.

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.

Headaches, sickness, biliousness digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them.

THE NEW REGIME IN MYSORE

(Continued from page 6.)

in identifying himself with the masses, the great bulk of whom live in the villages and whose interests lie in agriculture. Within the short space of a year, he has toured more than half the State with a view to acquaint himself with the conditions of every-day life of the people in those parts and to hear at first hand their problems and their needs. Wherever he went, he was accorded a warm welcome by the people whose hearts he captivated by his sincerity and obvious interest in all their problems and requirements. At each place he visited, he met the leading citizens and public workers and discussed with them the outstanding questions affecting their welfare. He also took the opportunity to impress upon them the value he attached to un-official initiative in the fields of education, co-operation and local self-Government.

IN TOUCH WITH THE MASSES.

He always listened with a ready and understanding ear to representations make to him and showed a keen desire to help, but where this was not possible, be explained quite frankly and sympathetically the reason why. It is small wonder, therefore, that the ryots appreciated the way in which their requests were dealt with by the Dewan and that his tours in the districts have left behind them many grateful hearts. Another notable feature of the Dewan's tours has been the almost unbounded enthusiasm displayed by the well-to-do classes in making donations for various public purposes. From reports to hand the donations made by the people of the districts in which the Dewan toured amounted to the very respectable total of Rs. 5,00,000 and the fact induces the belief that Mr. Mirza Ismail's personality has made a remarkable impression on all classes and communities. The great needs of the country districts are, of course, the supply of pure drinking water, improved communications, educational facilities, public health schemes and better conditions of life in general. In every one of these directions the Dewan has issued definite and clear instructions to the local officers, as will be evident from his published tour notes. Whatever other results may come of his tenure of office, it is certain that his good-will and frankness have helped to establish more cordial relations between the Government and the people. In passing, a word may perhaps be said of the relations between the present Administration and the Government of India. They have always been friendly and intimate and it can be confidently asserted that their harmony will never be disturbed so long as Mysore has a Dewan of Mr. Mirza Ismail's moral prestige and personal influence and a Resident of Mr. Pearse's wisdom and sympathy.

RICHER AND HAPPIER STATE.

It is not intended that this review should cover all the reforms and other administrative measures that are in contemplation or in process of being carried out, to enhance the material prosperity and happiness of the people. But, it will be obvious from all that has been said that Mr. Mirza Ismail is determined to make Mysore a richer and happier State. His has been a life of untiring activity, his brains know no rest and work appears to be the rule of his life. He is endowed with a clear brain and the gift of lucid and vigorous expression. His speeches on education, public health and social problems have been inspired by a progressive outlook, breadth of vision and deep sympathy. Personelly he is a generous and estimable man, with a suavity of disposition, affectionate towards friends, considerate towards his subordinates and full of love for all things beautiful and good. The new "regime" in Mysore has worked for a year. One year, however, is a very short period—too short for any statesman to leave such land-marks as will endure for all time. Still, the State has so far fared well and the Dewan's administration has already come to be recognised as being sympathetic with the people in their efforts to better their condition. There is enough evidence to show that Mr. Mirza Ismail can administer the State with as much skill and capacity, judgment and discrimination and tact and sympathy as some of the greatest of Indian administrators, and leave his own mark upon the history of Mysore.

(Concluded)

RESERVE BANK BILL COMMITTEE MEETS

27 MEMBERS PRESENT

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India Amendment Bills resumed their deliberations this morning precisely at 11, with the Hon. Sir Phiroj Sethna in the chair.

Excepting Sir Victor Sasoon, who is still in London, the other absentees from the Bombay meeting were present. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sir John Bell and the Rajah Gaznafar Ali Khan had arrived in time for the Calcutta session and were cordially received this morning by the other members of the Select Committee.

The attendance at the meeting will be 27 in all, the only absentee being Sir Victor. This, however, requires confirmation as all the members had not arrived by the time the Committee began its meeting.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI ON CIVIC IDEALS.

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITYS ADDRESS

BANGALORE, July 18

After finishing his tour in Tumkur district, Mr. Gandhi returned to Bangalore yesterday for rest.

In the evening he was presented an address and purse by the Gujerati residents in Bangalore and this morning the City Municipality gave him a very striking civic reception at its premises when Government officers and prominent citizens were present.

Replying to the address in Hindi, Mr. Gandhi stressed civic ideals of sanitation not only for the rich but for the poorest of the poor, compulsary education, milk supply and charka propaganda.

Addressing the labourers, who gave him a purse last night, Mr. Gandhi related his South African experiences and asked them never to swerve from the path of truth and right.

To-morrow night Mr. Gandhi leaves for Mysore and after finishing his engagements will return to Bangalore.—Free Press.

CONFERENCE ON ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

TO OPEN ON AUG 3 AT SIMLA

SIMLA, July 18.

Sir B. N. Mitra will, in all probability, open the conference on road development which will commence in Simla in the beginning of August.

According to plans the conference is scheduled to begin on August 3.

The Minister-in-charge of the subjects in several provinces have been invited to attend the conference and it is expected most of them will respond.—Free Press.

PRESS ON WITH AGITATION

HOW TO EFFECT RELEASE OF DETENUS

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The boycott of British goods was advocated as a means to force the Government to relcas Bengal detenus at a public meeting held last night at the Albert Hall when impassioned speeches were made calling upon youngmen of Bengal not to give up their agitation to secure their release.

Mr. Akhil Chundra Dutt, presiding, said there was an apparent lack of enthusiasm since the release of Mr. Subash Bose and he appealed to the workers of Bengal to prosecute their agitation to a successful end.—Free Press.

OVERFLOW MEETINGS IN CALCUTTA.

DEMAND OF COMMISSION TO TACKLE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Mahomedans of Calcutta to-day recistered their protest against the "Rangila Rasul" case judgment at a public meeting at the town hall under the presidentship of Sir Abdul Rahim. Several overflow meetings were also held in front of the Town Hall and it is estimated that altogether about fifty thousand people participated in the demonstration.

Resolutions were passed condemning the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" and urging the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence passed on the Editor of the "Muslim Outloow" and suggesting the appointment of a commission for the purpose of taking evidence and recommending a suitable and effective measure to deal with the communal situation.—A. P.

MADRAS MUSLIMS' STRONG PROTEST.

"RANGILA RASUL" DECISION ABHORED.

MADRAS, July 17.

Over forty thousand Muslims from all parts of the city and suburbs participated in a striking demontration of protest against attacks on the holy prophet of Islam. After assembling at the big mosque in Triplicane, the procession marched to the beach under the leadership of Abdul Lateef Farooqi, M.L.A., where a public meeting was held, three different platforms being provided for speakers. The Hon. Syed Mahomed Padshah, presided at the principal dais. Resolutions were passed viewing with abhorrence and indignation the decision in the "Rangila Rasul" case and requesting Government to take immediate steps to release the Editor of the "Muslim Outlook."

Moslem shopkeepers throughout the city observed hartal to-day.

The title of Thakor Saheb has been conferred on the present rulers of Lakhtar and Sayla and their powers in civil and criminal cases have been extended.—Free Press.

During his tour in Kathiawar H. E. the Viceroy will visit Porbunder where his stay will be only for 8 or 10 hours.—Free Press.

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These questions will be published every day in the Prize column.

The Editor's decision will be final. The names of prize winners will be announced in the "Bombay Chronicle."

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(2) All answers must reach the office on the day, announced in these columns.

(3) All answers must be written in clear handwriting.

(4) The competitor must give his full name and address and, if he be a subscriber, must quote his bill number and if called upon must submit the receipt of subscription charges.

QUESTIONS YOU WILL HAVE TO ANSWER.

We give below a few sample questions and their answers :—

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Will Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel be a member of the Royal Commission ?

ANSWER :—
Yes.

QUESTION.—
On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms ?

ANSWER :—
15th November 1927.

QUESTION :—
When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience ?

ANSWER :—
He is not likely to do so.

QUESTION :—
What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills ;

ANSWER :—
Rs. 34 per share.

QUESTION :—
What will be the condition of the crop according to American Cotton Bureau's Weather Report to be published on the 8th August.

ANSWER.—
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KHAN-PANANDIKAR MARRIAGE.

POONA LADIES' CONDEMNATION.

POONA, July 18.

More than 400 ladies assembled last evening at the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mrs. N. C. Kelkar and passed a resolution condemning the marriage of Khan-Panandikar on religious grounds.—A. P.

INVESTIGATION INTO REPTILE POISONS.

INTERESTING COLLECTION OF

COLOMBO July 18.

Under instructions from the Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, an interesting collection of snakes is being obtained at present for the purpose of investigation of snake and reptile poisons.

The Director considers that such investigations are highly desirable from a medical point of view. Expert snake charmers have been employed for the purpose and certain prices have been offered to headmen and others in various parts of the island, for each snake. Small animals such as rabits also will be purchased for determining toxocity and minimum lethal dose of various venoms. Investigation is estimated to cost about a thousand rupees.

The bacteriologist has been requested to pay, as far as possible, by results, at any rate, for the commoner varieties. But he has been empowered to use his discretion, in regard to payments by other methods also, if he considers them to be economical.—Free Press.

WANTED A CEYLONESE WARDEN

RESOLVE OF STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE

COLOMBO, July 18.

It is understood that the Ceylon students at Cambridge, passed a unanimous resolution against the appointment of a European warden for the proposed Ceylon House and at the general meeting they declared that they would be compelled to boycott the House if the Ceylonese were not given preference.—Free Press.

DID PHULU DIE OF HEART FAILURE.

LANCE CORPORAL WILSON COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

SIMLA, July 17.

Lance-Corporal Wilson of the 2nd Battalion of Royal Scots Fussliers, stationed at Jutogh, who was arrested on the morning of 20th June in connection with the death of Phulu, Chaukidar of the Roman Catholic Church in Jutogh, has been committed to essions under Section 325 I.P.C.

It will be remembered that the accused was charged with trying to enter the house of Phulu at night time and, on Phulu and his wife remonstrating, hitting him with a stone on his head. Phulu died a few hours after. Major Reid, Military Surgeon, who held post-mortem of the deceased stated that Phulu had diseased heart and both of his arteries were affected. He found that the wound on the head was comparatively slight and in ordinary course of events it would not have caused death but the shock caused by the infliction of wound aggravated the disease of the heart and Phulu died of heart failure. The Sessions trial commences on 27th instant.—A. P.

SWORD-BEARING PROCESSION SUSPENDED.

MADRAS, July 18.

The sword-bearing procession started recently at Madura by the Tamil Nadu Youngsters' Corps, in sympathy with the Satyagraha movement of Nagpur, was suspended yesterday.—Free Press.

A Colombo message says:—A letter from the Secretary, the United Branch Empire Parliamentary Association to the Vice-President of the Legislative Council issued as a Press communique states, the application sent by the Ceylon Legislative Council to form a branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in affiliation with the United Kingdom has been accepted by that body.—Free Press.

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CHOWPATTY TODDY SHOP.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF IMPROVEMENT BOARD

The following appeal to members of the Improvement Board has been issued over the signatures or Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Hoosenally, M. Rahimtoolah, and V. N. Chandavarkar:—

The debate on the question of granting permission for the location of a toddy shop in a new building proposed to be erected on the site of the Trust plots at Chaupati will be resumed at the Board meeting to be held on Tuesday the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time). In this connection we wish to place before the members of the Board certain important facts so that they may be convinced that it would be undesirable and contrary to the declared policy of the Corporation to grant the permission asked for.

We shall not go into the question as to whether toddy is liquor or not. After Dr. Deshmukh's speech on the last occasion there should be no doubt in the mind of anyone as to the fact that toddy is liquor. In this case the toddy shop has been on the plot in question in a temporary structure on a monthly tenancy for some years past. The shopkeeper knew very well that she would have to vacate the plot the moment it was leased out for building purposes. In his note dated the 2nd June 1927 the Chief Officer recommended to the Committee that the toddy shop "should not be allowed to continue where it is as it will be too close to the market and to the entrance to the temple." Apart from this recommendation there was the Board's resolution of 14th July 1926 prohibiting the location of liquor shops on any Trust property. Over and above these two facts the most important point to be remembered is that even before the above resolution was passed the form of lease relating to all Trust properties in this locality contained the following stipulation in the user clause:—"And in particular not to use the demised premises or any part thereof as a refreshment room, booth, or shop for sale, for consumption either on or off the demised premises of intoxicating liquors whether country or foreign, and whether by retail or wholesale." Even if there was no specific resolution of the Board, the lessees under the above clause could not have allowed the location of the toddy shop in their premises. The Improvements Committee therefore went out of their way with the help of the votes of the members nominated by outside agencies to pass a resolution granting permission for the toddy shop in spite of (1) the recommendation of the Chief Officer (2) the Board's resolution of the 14th July 1926 and (3) the above stipulation in the user clause common to all Trust properties in the locality. The Committee would not accept Mr. Tairsee's proposition for postponement of the consideration of the question and for referring the matter to the Board for instructions; they also turned down Mr. Silam's proposal requesting the Chief Officer not to take action in the matter till the Board had expressed their opinion, and it was only after a requisition for a special meeting of the Board had been sent in that the Committee, on the recommendation of the Chief Officer, decided to hold back their hands. If the requisition had not been sent in, in time, the Chief Officer would have, under the instructions of the Committee, communicated the Committee's sanction to the lessees and if the Board had subsequently reversed the Committee's decision the Board would have rendered themselves liable to be used for damages. We cannot understand why the Committee were in such a hurry to approve of the location of the toddy shop, and to instruct the Chief Officer to take immediate action in the matter. In view of the above facts, we submit that as a self-respecting body the Board has no other alternative but to pass Mr. Tairsee's resolution and thus reverse the decision of the Committee, a decision which, we may again repeat, was arrived at with the help of the representatives of outside bodies on the Committee and against the view of the majority of the representatives of the Board.

Another important point to be noted is the position the Board in their capacity as the Corporation have always taken on the question of liquor traffic in the city. They have always fought for restriction as well as for reduction of the number of liquor shops in the city. It was as a natural corollary to this policy of the Corporation that the Board passed the resolution in July 1926 prohibiting the location of liquor shops in their properties. Now if permission were to be granted for the Chaupati toddy shop the Board will not only be going back on the above resolution but will also be stultifying themselves in the eyes of the public as well as of the Government.

We, therefore, beg to appeal to the Trustees to be present at the Special Board Meeting on Tuesday the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) and to vote in favour of the proposition moved by Mr. Tairsee refusing permission for the location of the toddy shop.

A. G. VIEGAS
L. R. TAIRSEE
HOOSENALLY M. RAHIMTOOLA
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR

GUJARAT MATRITVA MANDAL

A NEW ASSOCIATION IN BARODA.

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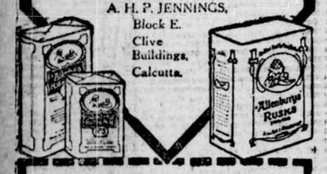

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CONTENTS.

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